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IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. Bingham's Closing Argument for the Prosecution.

More of the Washburne-Donnelly Difficulty in the House.

An Investigating Committee to be Appointed To-day.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 4.

Mr. BINGHAM'S opening was greeted with one of the largest audiences of the trial, though the lowering weather prevented that display of brilliant toilets which the season unquestionably affords. The demand for tickets since Saturday had well nigh driven Senators and members distracted, and they forcibly expressed their thanks that the great nuisance was drawing to a close. The attendance of members of the House was much larger than it has been for many days, nearly the whole of the Republican strength being present.

MR. BINGHAM'S SPEECH.

Mr. BINGHAM opened by calling the attention of the Senate, at the very outset, to the one single, plain question that underlies the whole subject of impeachment, and which forms the basis for all the charges, to wit: That the President, by the Constitution, is held not only to the strict execution of the laws, but to as strict an obedience to them as the humblest private citizen. He characterized the proposition made by the defence, that the President has judicial power over the laws, as monstrous, as utterly outside of usage, law or Constitution, and called the attention of Senators to the careful language of the Constitution, where it provides for the execution of the laws, and where it hedges in the power of the President over the laws. Passing quickly to the question whether the Senate is a court or not, he dismissed it with very brief and sarcastic mention, asserting that it was of very little consequence what it was called; that the Constitution vested it with the sole power to try impeachments, and that was enough. He deemed that question worthy of nothing more serious than the intellectual pyrotechnics of the gentleman from New-York (Mr. EVARTS) by which it had been so brilliantly illuminated. His sarcasm, alluding to Mr. EVARTS' keen satire, while less polished in style, was quite as severe in matter, and utterly eliminated the satire from any connection with the merits of the case. His final commentary on Mr. EVARTS' speech and the evident design of its author to make it live in history was, that the gentleman seemed to think that the best way to make speech immortal was to make it eternal—a palpable hit, which the weary Senators thoroughly appreciated.

Mr. BINGHAM next proceeded to consider the question of the power of the President and his Secretaries to construe laws for themselves. He referred to that oft-quoted case of MARBURY vs. MADISON, and said that the most potent part of the decision had been entirely ignored by the defence, and that the Court had expressly decided that in executing the laws, the Secretary of State was wholly governed by the law and not at all by the instructions of the President. He next referred to a decision of the Supreme Court, of thirty years ago, where in the case of KENDALL against the Government, that Court held that the assumption that the President had any right to construe a law was wholly inadmissible. This was a heavy blow at one of the strongest points of the defence, and produced a marked impression on the Senate. The counsel for the President have pressed with great pertinacity this point, and have assumed that there was no judicial decision to the contrary; but this decision was given when STORY was on the Bench, and carries with it the weight of his opinion.

He next analyzed the language of the Constitution, showing, that by its provisions, the President has no discretion whatever, that he is expressly bound to execute all the laws without any exception of any nature. To illustrate how carefully the people had always abided by the requirements of the Constitution in this respect, and what fealty they had always paid to the observance of law. He cited the obedience by the people of the North to the Fugitive Slave act and its hellish requirements, and contrasted it with the bold assumption that they would now concede to the President the right to disobey, construe or sit in judgment upon any law whatsoever. In dwelling on the loyalty of the people to laws ever so odious, he pathetically traced the history of the operation of the Fugitive Slave law, and for several moments held the Senate and galleries spell-bound by the finest burst of pathos and eloquence that has been heard within its walls for years. He portrayed the illustration with such a powerful hand that many eyes were bedewed with tears, even among the strong men upon the floor of the Senate, which was again repeated when he alluded to the loyalty of President LINCOLN to this law and all others upon the statute-book.

After recess he again took up this question of the power of the President to construe laws, saying that he regarded it as the foundation of all the charges, for if admitted, the question of the President's guilt was not worth serious consideration. He seemed armed with a whole host of bristling precedents and opinions in his favor, and he next dealt the argument of Judge Curtis a whole broadside by quoting from a pamphlet that gentleman wrote in 1862, language directly the reverse of that which he has held in this case on the President's power over laws. This pamphlet was a volunteer address to the people of the United States, and dedicated to those who love liberty and revere the law. Mr. BINGHAM claimed that it could thus be taken as the honest conviction of Mr. CURTIS' mind. Perhaps he had since changed, as he had a right to do, but if he had his law then was infinitely better than his law now. He also replied to Mr. CURTIS' argument that the crimes with which the President was charged by the articles were not such crimes as are contemplated in the language of the Constitution, by saying that they were crimes which touch the stability of our institutions, and if tolerated by this tribunal would vest the President with power to suspend every statute and annihilate the Government.

During his entire argument to-day Mr. BINGHAM kept this question prominently in the foreground, to wit: the responsibility of the President to the laws and under the laws, denying positively the bold assumption that he has any discretionary power over them, or any power at all except that which inheres in him as their sworn executor. He discussed in his ablest manner this with other principles which are fundamental in this case, for if they be conceded, then the question of the guilt of the President is a matter of very easy determination, but if the positions claimed by the President be conceded, then that question is not worthy of further deliberation.

Mr. BINGHAM confined himself more closely to the questions and principles of law which he was discussing than any speaker which has preceded him, and at the same time kept the attention of the Senate, as well as that of the galleries, very steadily, there being enough pathos in his rhetoric and enough force in his manner to entertain as well as instruct his hearers. Everybody concedes that the first day has thoroughly sustained his high reputation. The Republicans are in excellent spirits, and the belief in conviction seems to be increased by the speech.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, May 4.

A large audience was early assembled this morning to hear the closing argument of Mr. Manager BINGHAM. No business was attempted to be done, and by direction of the Chief Justice the argument immediately began.

MR. BINGHAM'S ARGUMENT.

MR. PRESIDENT AND SENATORS: I protest, gentlemen, that in no mere partisan spirit, in no spirit of resentment or prejudice, do I come to the argument of this great issue. A representative of the people, upon the obligation of my oath, by order of the people's representatives, in the name of the people, and for the defence of their Constitution and laws, I this day speak. I pray you, Senators, to hear me for my cause. But yesterday the supremacy of the Constitution and laws was challenged by armed rebellion; to-day the supremacy of the Constitution and laws is challenged by Executive usurpation, and is attempted to be defended in the Senate of the United States. For four years millions of men disputed by arms the supremacy of the American law and American soil. Happily for our common country, happily for our common humanity, on the 9th day of April in the year of our Lord, 1865, the broken battalions of treason, the armed resistance to law, surrendered to the victorious legions of this country. On that day, Senators, not without sacrifice, not without suffering, not without martyrdom, the laws were vindicated. On that day the word went out over our sorrow-stricken land and every nationality that the Republic, the last refuge of constitutional liberty, the last sanctuary of inviolable justice, was saved for ever—saved by the sacrifice, the virtue, the valor of its children. On the 14th day of April, 1865, here, in the capital, amid the joy and gladness of the people, fell ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by an assassin's hand; the President of the United States slain, not for his crimes, but for his virtues, and especially for his fidelity to duty—that highest word revealed by God to man. By the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, ANDREW JOHNSON, the Vice-President of the United States, became President upon taking the prescribed oath, faithfully to execute the office of President, and preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. The great people, bowing with uncovered heads in the presence of that strange grief and sorrow which came upon them, forgot for the moment the disgraceful part which ANDREW JOHNSON had played upon this tribune of the Senate on the 4th day of March, 1865, and accepted him as the successor of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and his affirmation and assurance that he would take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

THE PRESIDENT TO OBEY THE LAWS.

It is, Senators, with the people, an intuitive judgment, the highest conviction of the human intellect, that the oath faithfully to execute the office of President, and preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, means, and must forever mean, while the Constitution remains as it is, that the President will himself obey, and compel others by the whole power of the people to obey, the laws which shall be enacted by the people through their representatives in Congress, until the same shall have been duly repealed by the law-making power, and shall have been actually revised by the Supreme Court of the United States within the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution itself. For the purpose of this argument, Senators, we must accept this as the general judgment of the people of this country. Assuredly it is the pride of every American that no man is above the laws, and no man beneath them; that the President himself is as much the subject of law as the humblest citizen in the remotest frontier of your ever-advancing civilization. I need not say in this presence, surrounded by the representatives of the people, that among the American people there is no Sovereign save God, except the laws enacted by themselves, obligatory alike upon each and all, official and unofficial, the obligation of which ceases only with their repeal on their actual reversal in the mode prescribed by the people themselves. This, Senators, and I am almost fearful that I may offend in saying it, but this is one of the traditions of the Republic, and is understood from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores by the five and thirty millions of people who dwell between those shores, and hold in their hands to-day the greatest trust ever committed in the providence of God to any political society. I feel myself justified, entirely justified, in saying that it rests not simply upon the traditions of the people, but is embodied in their written records, from the day when the fiery strife began on the field of Lexington to this hour. Is it not declared in that immortal declaration, which will live as long as our language lives, as one of the causes of the move against the King of Great Britain, that he had permitted the Governors of these Colonies to withhold the execution of the laws of the land until they should have received his assent, and that they should be suspended. Furthermore, (I use the words of the declaration, which, like the words of LUTHER, were half battles,) they should be suspended until they had received his assent, and that was the first voice of those immortal men with whom GOD walked through the night and storm and darkness of the Revolution, and whom he taught to lay here to the going down of the sun, the foundation of those institutions of civil and religious liberty which have since become the hope of the world. I quote that written record further, still asking pardon of the Senate, praying them to remember that I speak this day not simply in the presence of Senators, but in the presence of an expectant and waiting people, who have commissioned you to discharge this high trust, and who have committed to you, Senators, the issues of life and death to this Republic. I refer you to the words of WASHINGTON—first of Americans and foremost of men—who declared that the Constitution which at all times exists, unless changed by the act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. I refer next to a higher authority, which is the expression of the collective power and will of the whole people of the United States, in which it is asserted

"That this Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, by the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

That is the solemn declaration of the Constitution itself, and, pending this trial, without a parallel in the history of nations, it should be written upon these walls, and considered, not simply by the Senators, but by that portion of the people who look down from these galleries upon this grave proceeding. The "Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." How are these propositions, so plain and simple that "the wayfaring man, though a fool, could not err therein," met by the retained counsel, who appear for hire to defend this treason and this betrayal of trust of an outraged people. The position is met by stating to the Senate with an audacity that has scarcely a parallel in judicial proceedings, that every official may challenge at his pleasure the Supreme Court of the land, and especially that the President of the United States, charged by his oath, charged by the express letter of the Constitution, that he shall take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed, is, nevertheless, invested with the power to interpret the Constitution for himself, and determine judicially. Senators, I use the word used by the learned gentleman who opened the case for the accused, and determine judicially whether the laws declared by the Constitution to be supreme, are, or are not, null and void, because they do not happen to accord with his judgment. That is the defence which is presented here before the Senate of the United States, upon which they are asked to declare that the Executive is clothed with powers judicial. I repeat their own words, and I desire that it may be coined into the brains of Senators when they come to deliberate upon this question, that the President may judicially construe the Constitution for himself and judicially determine finally for himself whether the laws which by your Constitution are declared to be such, are, after all, null and void, of no effect and not to be executed, because it is the pleasure of His Highness, ANDREW JOHNSON, First King of the people of the United States, in imitation of GEORGE the Third, to suspend their execution. He ought to remember when he comes with such an offer as that before the United States, that it was said by those who set the Revolution in motion, and who contributed to the organization of this Government, that Cæsar had his Brutus, that Charles the First had his Cromwell, and he would do well to profit by that example. Nevertheless the position is assumed in the presence of the Senate, in the presence of the people of the United States, and in the presence of the civilized world, that the President of the United States is invested with the judicial power of determining the force and effect of the Constitution, the force of his obligations under it, and the force and effect of every law passed by the Congress of the United States. Senators, if the President may declare an act unconstitutional without danger to his official position, I respectfully submit that the Constitution which we have been taught to revere as the sacred charter of our liberties, is at last a Constitution of anarchy and not a Constitution of order; a Constitution which authorizes the violation of law and of the Constitution which enjoins obedience to law; and I further respectfully submit to you, Senators, that when you shall have established any such rule by your solemn judgment, which you will pronounce at the close of these proceedings, it needs no prophet of the living God to see that you will have proved yourselves the architects of your country's ruin; that you will have transformed this land of law and order, of light and knowledge into a land of darkness, the very light whereof will be darkness, into a land where "night and chaos, the ancestors of nature, will hold eternal anarchy amid the noise of endless wars." Gentlemen, they may glaze them over as they may, they may excuse with specious pretext, and argument as they may the acts of this guilty President, the fact nevertheless remains patent to the observation of all right-minded men in this country, that the question which the Senate must pass on, the issue joined between the people of the United States and the President, is, whether the President may at his pleasure and without peril to his official position set aside and annul both the Constitution and laws of the United States, and thereby inaugurate anarchy. That is the issue. No matter what demagogues may say of it outside of this chamber; no matter what retained counsel may say of it inside of this chamber, that is the issue, and the Recording Angel of history has already struck it into the adamant of the Past, there to abide forever. On that issue, Senators, you, the House of Representatives, and their representatives at this bar, will stand or fall before the final tribunal of the future. That is the issue; it is all there is of it. What is embraced in these articles of impeachment is all there is in it. In spite of the technicalities of counsel, in spite of the futile pleas that have been interposed here in his defence, that is the issue. It is the head and front of ANDREW JOHNSON'S offending, that he has assumed to himself the exclusive prerogative of interpreting the Constitution and of deciding on the validity of the laws at his pleasure. Stripping the defence of all specious reasoning, it is based on this startling proposition: That the President cannot be held to answer by the people, or by their representatives, on impeachment for any violation of the Constitution, or the law, because of his asserted constitutional right to interpret for himself, and to execute or disregard at his discretion any provision, either of the Constitution or of the laws of the United States. I say it again, Senators, with every respect for the gentlemen who sit here as the Representatives of States, and as Representatives as well of that great people who are one people, that the man who has heard this prolonged discussion, running through days and weeks, who does not understand this to be the plain, simple proposition at last, made in the hearing of Senators, insisted upon in defence of the President, is one of those unfortunates to whom God in his providence has denied the usual measure of intelligence, and of that faculty which we call reason. The power to decide this great question between the people and the President is vested solely and exclusively in the Senate. The responsibility, Senators, to decide it aright rests exclusively upon the Senate. That responsibility can be divided by the Senate with no human being outside of this chamber. It is all important to the people of the United States as it is all important to their representatives in Congress assembled; and certainly it is all important to the Senators sworn to do justice in the premises between the people and the President that this great issue which touches the national life shall be decided in accordance with the spirit as well as with the letter of the Constitution. It is all important that it should be decided in accordance with that justice to establish, which the Constitution itself was ordained, that justice before the majesty of which we this day bow as before the majesty of that God whose attribute it is that justice which dwell with him before the world was, which will exist with him when worlds are no longer, by which we shall be judged for this day's proceedings.

THE SENATE A SUPREME TRIBUNAL.

The Senate having the sole power to try impeachments is necessarily vested by every intendment of the Constitution with the sole and exclusive power to decide every matter of law and of fact involved in the issue. And yet, Senators, although that would seem to be a self-evident proposition, hours have been spent here to persuade the Senate of the United States that the Senate at last has not the sole power to try every issue of law and of fact arising on this question between the people and the President. The Ex-Attorney-General well said the other day, and quoted a familiar canon interpretation when he said it, that effect must be given to every word in a written statute. Let effect be given to every word of the written statute of the people's fundamental law—the Constitution of the United States—and there is an end of all controversy about the exact power of the Senate to decide here all questions of law and of fact arising on this issue. Why, then, this long-continued discussion on the part of the counsel for the President, resting on a remark of my colleague in his opening in behalf of the People, that this was not a Court? Was it an attempt to divert the Senate from the express provision of the Constitution that they shall be the sole and final, I add another word to the argument, the final arbiters between the people and the President? What meant this empty criticism about the words of my colleague, that this was not a Court, but the Senate of the United States? My colleague, the Chief Justice, simply followed the plain words of the Constitution, that the Senate shall have the sole power to try impeachment. I propose neither to exhaust my strength, nor the patience of the Senate, by dwelling on this miserable distinction to be made between the Senate and the Court. That is what it results in at last, although it came after a great deal of deliberation, after a great many days of incubation, and after many subjects concerning things both in the heavens above, and the earth beneath, and in the waters under the earth. [Laughter.] I do not propose to imitate the example of the learned and accomplished counsel for the President on the trial of this grave issue, which carries with it so many grave results to all the people of the United States, not only of this day but of all the generations here after. I hope to be saved in the providence of God, and by his grace, from becoming, as was the counsel for the President in this august presence, a mere eater up of syllables—a mere snapper up of unconsidered trifles. [Laughter.] I propose to deal in this discussion with principles, not trifles light as air. I care not if the gentlemen choose to call the Senate sitting in the trial of impeachment a court. The Constitution calls it a Senate. I know, as every other intelligent man knows, that the Senate of the United States sitting on the trial of impeachment is the highest judicial tribunal in the land. That is conceding enough to put an end to all that was said on the subject—some of it most solemnly, like the stately argument of the learned gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CURTIS); some of it most tenderly, by the affecting argument of my learned and accomplished friend from Ohio (Mr. GROESBECK,) and some of it most wittily—so wittily, that he held his own sides lest he would explode with laughter at his own wit, by the learned gentleman from New-York (Mr. EVARTS,) who employd more of Latin than of law in his argument—more of rhetoric than of logic, and more of pyrotechnics than of either. [Laughter.] Senators, I am not to be diverted by these fireworks—by these Roman candles—by these fiery serpents that are let off at pleasure and to order by the accomplished gentleman from New-York, from the point made here between the people and the President by his advocates. I stand upon the plain clear letter of the Constitution. When it declares that the Senate shall have the sole power to try impeachments, it necessarily invests the Senate with the sole and exclusive power to determine finally and forever every issue of law and of fact arising in the case. This is one of these self-evident propositions arising in the Constitution of the United States, which HAMILTON states in words clear and strong, and which must carry conviction to the mind of every man. This is one of those truths which, to a correct and unprejudiced mind, carries its own evidence along with it, and may be obscured, but cannot be made plainer by argument or reason. It rests on maxims as simple as they are universal. The persons from whose agency the attainment of an end is expected ought to possess the means by which it is to be attained. The end is expected by the letter of your Constitution from the Senate of the United States to decide finally and for themselves every issue of law and of fact arising between the people and the accused President. What comes then, I want to know, Senators, of that argument of the learned gentleman from New-York, (Mr. EVARTS,) the most significant thought of which was this—that the right way and the effectual way by which a man can make his speech immortal is to make it eternal? [Laughter.] What becomes of his long drawn out sentences here about the right of the accused and guilty man who stands this day clothed with perjury as with a garment in the presence of the people, to be tried first in the Supreme Court of the United States, before the Senate shall proceed to trial and judgment. Senators, the people of the United States, through their representatives in Congress assembled, have made provision for such unfortunates as, not able to take care of themselves, cross the crown of yonder green hill where they can be cared for. [Alluding to the National Insane Asylum.] The Senate is vested with the sole and exclusive power to try this question, and the Supreme Court of the United States has no more power to intervene or to have judgment of the premises than has the Court of St. Petersburg. Clear and manifest as this proposition is, it has been insisted upon here from the opening of this defence to its close, by all the counsel who have participated in this discussion, that the Supreme Court is the final arbiter for the decision of all questions arising under the Constitution. I do not state the proposition too broadly, Senators, my occupations have been of such a nature since the commencement of the trial to this hour, that I have relied more upon my memory of what counsel said, than upon any reading which I have given to their voluminous and endless arguments in defence of the accused; but I venture to say that the proposition is not more broadly stated by me than it has been stated by them. I submit to the Senate that there are many questions arising under the Constitution, which by no possibility can be considered as original questions, either in the Supreme Court or in any other court of the United States. For example, my learned and accomplished friend who honors me with his attention, and who represents the great and growing commonwealth of Illinois on this floor, Senator TRUMBULL, is here, and is to remain here, not by force of any decision that the Supreme Court has made, or may hereafter make. It is not a question within their jurisdiction. Illinois is one of those great commonwealths which, since the organization of the Constitution, and within the memory of living man, have sprung up from the shores of the beautiful Ohio and the golden sands of the Pacific, is here under the direct obligation of the Constitution of the United States. The people by their Constitution did provided that the Congress shall have power to admit new States into the Union, and when the Congress passed upon the question of whether the people of Illinois had organized a Government, Republican in form, and well entitled to assume their place in the sisterhood of the commonwealth, the decision was final, and the Judge of the Supreme Court, who dares to challenge the great seal of the State which the Senator represents, would be instantly ejected from his place, which he would thereby dishonor and disgrace, by the supreme power of the people speaking and acting through the process of impeachment. It does not belong in any sense of the word to the judicial power of the United States to decide all questions arising under the Constitution and laws. According to the logic of the counsel for the President, the Supreme Court would come to sit in judgment at last on the power given exclusively to each House to judge of the election and qualifications of its own members. Senators, the judicial power of the United States is entitled to all respect and to all consideration here and elsewhere, but that judicial power, as it is well known to Senators, is defined and limited by the terms of the Constitution, and beyond that limitation, or outside of it, that tribunal cannot go. I read from the Constitution the provisions, in answer to the argument of the gentlemen, touching the judicial power of the United States:

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges of both the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their office during good behavior, and shall receive, at stated terms, for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution; the laws of the United States and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State and the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction; in all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed. But when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

As I said before, inasmuch as the Senate of the United States has the sole power to try impeachment, and therefore the exclusive power finally to decide all questions thereon, it results that its decision can neither be restricted by judgments in advance, made either by the Supreme Court or by any other court of the United States, nor can the final judgment of the Senate on impeachment be subjected to review by the several courts of the United States or to revisal by the Executive pardon; for it is written in the Constitution that the pardoning power shall not extend to impeachment, and impeachment is not a case in law and equity within the meaning of the term as employed in the third article of the Constitution, which I have just read. It is in no sense a case within the general judicial power of the United States Senators. No one is either bold enough, or weak enough, to stand in the presence of the United States, and clearly and openly proclaim and avow that the Supreme Court has the power to try impeachments, nevertheless, the position assumed in this defence for the accused, that he may suspend the laws without peril to his official position, and may interpret and construe the Constitution for himself, without peril to his official position, if he states either after the crime, or after the fact; that his only object in violating the Constitution, or in suspending the law, was to obtain at some future day a judicial construction of the one, or a judicial decision on the validity of the other, and that, therefore, the Senate is not to hold him to answer on impeachment for high crime and misdemeanor, does involve the proposition, and no man can get away from it, that the Court at last has a suppressing power over this unlimited and unrestricted power of impeachment, vested by the people in the House of Representatives, and over this unrestricted power of trial of impeachment vested by the people in the Senate of the United States. On that proposition I am willing to stand, defying any man here, and my learned friend, to challenge my position successfully. The position assumed by the accused means that, or it means nothing. If it does not mean that, "it is a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." Now, I ask you, Senators, what colorable excuse there is for presenting any such monstrous proposition as that to the consideration of the Senate of the United States? I think myself, and this presence justifies me in reiterating the words of JOHN MARSHALL, that it is respectful to conclude that the Senate knows something. The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court cannot by any possibility extend to a case of impeachment. Senators will recollect the test of the Constitution, which I have already read, that the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is, by express letter of the Constitution, restricted to foreign ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and to cases to which a State may be a party. The accused is not a foreign ambassador, the accused is not a foreign minister, the accused is not a consul, and the accused is not, as yet, thank God, the State; therefore, the accused is not within the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States. The counsel for the President who dwelt so regularly and so long on this question, quoting from the great case of MORBURY vs. MADISON, ought to have recollected that the Chief Justice who pronounced that decision, and whose intellect shed a steady and luminous light on the judiciary of the country for a third of a century, declared that no man has questioned that the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, as laid down in the text of the Constitution, can neither be enlarged nor restricted by Congressional enactment. These gentlemen should have recollected further when they invoked the intervention of the Supreme Court or of any other court between the people and this accused President that the appelate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court by innumerable decisions depends exclusively upon the will of Congress, so that they must go to some other tribunal for a settlement of this great question between the people and the President, unless Congress choose to let them go to the Supreme Court by a special enactment for their own benefit. The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, as defined in the Constitution by words clear and plain and incapable of any misunderstanding or misconstruction, excludes the conclusion that a case of impeachment can, by any possibility, be within the jurisdiction of any of the courts of the United States, either its district or circuit, or Supreme Court. The Senate will notice that on the terms of the Constitution the appellate jurisdiction of the District and Circuit Courts is limited and restricted to the cases in law and in equity and the other cases specifically named in the Constitution, none of which embrace the case of impeachment. There is, therefore, Senators, no room for invoking the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on any questions touching the liability of the President to answer impeachment by the people's representatives at the bar of the Senate. What excuse, therefore, I ask, for the pretence that the President may set aside and dispense with the execution of the laws, all or any of them enacted by the Congress, under pretext of defending the Constitution by invoking a judicial inquiry in the Court of the United States? But I know, Senators, that the only two questions which by possibility could become a subject of judicial decision, and which have been raised by the learned and astute counsel who have attempted to make this defence, have already been decided by the Supreme Court.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

The first is that the heads of departments are the mere registering Secretaries of the President, and are bound to recognize his will as their sworn duty. I deny it; I deny that proposition, and I think the learned gentleman from New-York (Mr. EVARTS) did well—did remarkably well, as he does everything well—to quote in advance for our instruction, when we would cease to reply to him on this point, those divine words of the great Apostle of the Gentiles, where he speaks of charity as patient and long suffering. It requires, Senators, charity broader than the charity of Gospel to sit patiently by and hear those gentlemen invoke the decision of the Supreme Court upon either of the question involved in that issue, when we know that those gentlemen, overflaming as they manifestly are, with all learning, ancient and modern, the learning of the dead as well as the learning of the living, knew right well that the Supreme Court had solemnly decided both questions against them. Now for the proof as to the obligation of the heads of departments to learn their duty under the law from the will of the Executive: The Senate will recollect that the learned gentleman from New-York quoted the great case of MARBURY and MADISON with wondrous skill and dexterity. He took good care, however, not to quote that part of the decision which absolutely settled this question as to the liability of the Secretaries to respond to the will of the Executive; he took care to keep that in the back ground. Perhaps he assumed that he knew all that the Managers of the House know about this case, and then that he knew all that he knew himself besides; [laughter;] gathered from the past from CICERO against CATALINE, and from CICERO against VERRES, and from that speech of CICERO in defence of MILO, which happened never to have been made until after poor MILO was convicted; for he was made to cry out that if CICERO had made that speech for him on his trial he would not on that day be undergoing punishment. I will read now the decision of Chief Justice MARSHALL in the case of MARBURY vs. MADISON, touching this allegation of an obligation of the heads of departments to take the will of the Executive as their law. Chief Justice MARSHALL says: (Page 158, First Cranch.) "It is the duty of the Secretary of State to conform to the law, and not to obey the instructions of the President." This only illustrates the proposition that neither the President nor his Secretaries are above the Constitution or above the laws which the people exacted.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE LAWS.

As to the other proposition Senators set up in the defence of this accused and guilty President, that he may with impunity, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, interpret the Constitution and sit in judicial judgment, as the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CURTIS) words it, on the validity of your laws, that question has also been ruled upon by the Supreme Court of the United States, and from that hour to this the decision has never been challenged, although an attempt was made to drag the illustrious name of the Chief Justice who presides at this moment over this deliberative and judicial assembly to their help. It was made in vain, as I shall show before I have done this part of the matter. I say that the position assumed for the President by his counsel, he is the judiciary to interpret the Constitution for himself, that he is the judge to determine the validity of laws, and to execute or suspend them or dispense with their execution, at his pleasure, and to defy the power of the people to bring him to trial and judgment, has been settled against him thirty years ago by the Supreme Court of the United States, and that decision has never been questioned since by any authoritative writer on the Constitution, or by any subsequent decision of the courts.

Mr. BINGHAM, in this connection, referred to the case of KENDALL vs. the United States, reported in 12th Peters, where Justice THOMPSON, pronouncing the judgment of the Court, declared that the claim of the President to suspend the execution of a law growing out of the constitutional provision that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, was a doctrine which could not receive the sanction of that Court, as it would be vesting the President with dispensing power which had no countenance for its support in any part, and the effect of which would be to clothe the President with power to control the legislation of Congress and to paralyze the administration.

Mr. BINGHAM continued—I ask you, Senators, whether I was not justified in saying it was a tax upon one's patience to sit here and listen, from day to day and week to week, to those learned arguments made in defence of the President, all resting upon his assumed executive prerogative to dispense with the execution of the law, and to protect himself from trial and impeachment, because, as he said, he only violated the law in order to test its validity in the Supreme Court, where that Court had already decided thirty years ago that any such assumed prerogative would enable him to sweep away all the legislation of Congress, and to prevent the administration of justice itself, and that it found no countenance in the Constitution? I suppose, Senators, that the learned Ex-Attorney-General thought that there was something here which might disturb the harmony and order of his arguments, and so in his concluding argument for the accused, he attempted to fortify against such conclusion, by calling to his aid the decision of the present Chief Justice of the United States in what is known as the Mississippi case. Now, with all due respect to the learned Ex-Attorney General, and to all his associates engaged in this trial, I take it upon me to say that the decision pronounced by his Honor, the Chief Justice of the United States, in the Mississippi case, has no more to do with the question involved in this controversy than has the Khoran of Mohammed, and the gentleman is utterly inexcusable for attempting to force that decision into this case, in aid of any such proposition as that involved in this controversy. What did his Honor, the Chief Justice, decide in the Mississippi case? Nothing in the world but this, which is well known to every lawyer in America, even to every student in the law, versed, not beyond the horn books of his profession, that when the law vested the President with discretionary power his judgment in the exercise of his discretion, until that judgment be overruled by the legislative power, necessarily concludes all parties. In that we agree. The learned Senator from New-York, Mr. CONKLING, who honors me with his attention, knows that before he was born that question was decided in precisely the same way in the great State which he so honorably represents here to-day, and is reported in 12th Wheaton. But it does not touch the question at all, and the proposition is so foreign to the question that it is like one of those propositions referred to by Mr. WEBSTER on one occasion when he said that "to make it to a right-minded man was to insult his intelligence."

Mr. BINGHAM read some extracts from the opinion of the Chief Justice in the Mississippi case bearing upon the point for which he was contending, and continued:

What on earth has that to do with the question? I maintain that the law which is called in question here to-day—the Civil Tenure act—leaves no discretion whatever in the Executive, and, in the language of his Honor the Chief Justice, imposes on the Executive a plain, unequivocal duty. I account myself justified, therefore, at this stage of the argument in reiterating my assertion that the decision in the Mississippi case has nothing to do with the principle involved in this controversy, and that the President finds in that decision no excuse whatever, for an attempt to interfere with, or to set aside the plain mandates, and requirement of the law. There is no discretion left in him whatever, and none of his counsel even had the audacity to argue here that the act of 1867, which is calledin question, gives to the Executive any discretion whatever. The point they make is that it is unconstitutional, and no law, and that it is the very point settled in KENDALL vs. the United States, which I have just quoted, that the power vested in the President to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, vests in him no power to set aside a law of the United States, or to direct the head of a department to destroy it. It is written in the Constitution that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. Are we to mutilate the Constitution, and for the benefit of the accused to interpolate into it a word which is not there, and the introduction of which would annihilate the whole system? That is to say that the President shall take care that the laws, and only the laws, which he approves shall be faithfully executed. This is, at least, the position assumed for the President by himself in his answer, and assumed for him by his counsel in his defence, and the assumption conflicts with all that I have already read of judicial interpretations of the Constitution, and conflicts as well with the expressed text of the instrument itself. It is useless to multiply words to make plain a self-evident proposition. It is useless to attempt to imply this power of the President to set aside or dispense with the execution of a law in the face of the express words of the Constitution, that all legislative power granted by this Constitution shall be vested in the Congress, which consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, and in the face of the words that he shall be sworn to execute faithfully the office of President, and therefore faithfully to discharge every obligation which the Constitution enjoins, first and foremost of which obligations is this written on the very front of the instrument: "That he shall take care that the laws enacted by the peoples' representatives assembled in Congress, shall be executed." Not some of the laws, not the laws which he approved, but the laws shall be faithfully executed until the same shall have been reviewed by the powers which made them, or shall have been constitutionally revoked by the Supreme Court of the United States, acting within the limits and under the restrictions of the Constitution itself. We have heard much, Senators, in the progress of this discussion about the established customs of the people of the country. We have heard much about the long continued practice of eighty years under the Constitution and laws of the United States. You have listened in vain, Senators, for a single citation of a single instance in the history of the Republic where there was an open and defiant violation of the written law of this land, either by the Executive, by States, or by combinations of men, which the people did not crush and put down at the very outset. That is a fact in our history creditable to the American people. It is a fact which ought to be considered by the Senate, when it comes to sit in judgment upon this case. I need not remind Senators of that fact in our early history, when Gen. WASHINGTON was called from the quiet seclusion of his home to put down the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania, which was the first uprising of insurrection against the majesty of the law. Counsel for the President have attempted to summon to their aid the great name of the hero of New-Orleans. It is fresh within the recollection of millions of the people of this country that when the State of South Carolina in the exercise of what she called her sovereign power as a State, attempted, by ordinance, to set aside the laws of the United States for the collection of customs, the President of the United States, ANDREW JACKSON, not unmindful of his oath, although the law was distasteful to him—and it is a fact, which has passed into history, that he even doubted its constitutionality—issued his proclamation, and swore "by the Eternal" that "the Union must and shall be preserved." There was no recognition here of the right, either in himself or in the State of South Carolina, to set aside a law. Senators, there is a case still fresh within your recollection, and within the recollection of all the people of this country, which attests more significantly than any other the determination of the people of the United States to abide by their laws, however odious they may be. The gentleman from New-York (Mr. EVARTS) took occasion to refer to the Fugitive Slave bill of 1850, a bill that was disgraceful to the Congress which enacted it, a bill that was in direct violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, a bill, of which I can say, at least, although I doubt much whether the gentleman from New-York can, that it never found an advocate in me, a bill of which Mr. WEBSTER said that in his judgment it was unwarranted by the Constitution, a bill which offered a bribe out of the common treasury of the nation to every Magistrate who sat in judgment on the right of a fleeing bondman to that liberty which belonged to man when God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and he became a living soul; a bill which offered a reward to the ministers of justice to sharpen the judgment of the poor; a bill which, uniting the conscience of the American people and the conscience of the civilized world, made it a crime to give shelter to the houseless or a cup of water to him who was ready to perish, a bill enacted for the purpose of sustaining that crime of crimes, that sum of all villanies which made merchandise of immortality, which transformed a man into a chattel, a thing of trade into what, for want of a better name, we call a slave, with no acknowledged right in the present, with no hope of inheritance in the great hereafter and to whose darkened soul the universe was voiceless and God himself seemed silent, a bill under the direct violation of which that horrible tragedy was enacted within our own noble commonwealth, within the sight, Mr. Chief Justice, of your own beautiful city, when MARGARET GARDNER, with her babe lashed upon her breast, pursued by the officers of the law, in her wild frenzy forgot her mother's affection in the joy she felt at sending before the appointed time, by her own hand, the spotless soul of her child back to the God who gave it, rather than allow it to be tossed back into the hell of human bondage under American law. A bill, nevertheless, which the American people, even on that day, when ANTHONY BURNS walked in chains under the shadow of Bunker Hill, "Where every turf beneath your feet is a soldier's sepulchre," and where sleep the first just martyrs in the cause of American independence—to be tried before a magistrate in a temple surrounded itself with chains and guarded with bayonets, and yet the people stood by and said: "Let the law be executed until it be repealed." Talk to me about the American people recognizing the right of any President to set aside the law. Who does not know that two years after this enactment of 1852 the terrible blasphemy was uttered in the platform of the party whose representatives insist to-day on the Executive prerogative to set aside your laws and annihilate your Government; that all discussion, in Congress and out of Congress, touching this very Fugitive Slave bill, should be suppressed. The body that adopted that resolution should have remembered that there is something stronger, after all, than the resolution by mere partisans in convention assembled. They ought to have remembered that God is not in the earthquake, or in the fire, but in the still small voice speaking to the enlightened conscience of men, and that that voice is omnipotent. God knows that for the honor of our common country I would take the step backward, and cover the nakedness and shame of the American people in that day of American disgrace. They nominated their candidate for President, and he accepted their terms, and was carried into the Presidential Chair by the votes of all the States in this Union. With such a record as that, with such a law offensive to the judgment and conscience of the people of the United States, and of the civilized world executed, how dare gentlemen come before the American Senate and tell us that it is the traditional policy of the American people to allow their laws to be defied by any Executive. I deny it. There is not a line in our history that does not give flat denial to the assumption. It has never been done, never.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

In this connection, Senators, I feel constrained to depart from the direct line of argument to notice another point that was made in order to bolster up this assumption of Executive perogative, to suspend or dispense with the execution of a law; that is, the reference to your lamented and honored President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. It God's name, Senators, was it not enough to be reminded in the darkest hour of your trials, when the pillars of your temple trembled in the storm of battle, of that oath, which in its own simple words was registered in heaven, and which he must have taken on the peril of his soul? Was it not enough that he kept his faith to the end, and finally laid down his life, a beautiful sacrifice, in the defence of the Republic and of the laws, without his memory being slandered and calumniated, now that he is dead, that his tongue is mute, and that he is no longer able to speak for himself, by the bold, naked and false assertion that he violated the laws of his country? I speak earnestly, I speak warmly, Senators, on this subject, because the man thus slandered and outraged in the presence of the Senate and of the civilized world was not only my own personal friend, but was the friend of our common country and of our common humanity. I deny that for a single moment he was regardless of the obligations of his oath or of the requirements of the Constitution. I deny that he ever violated your laws. I deny that he ever assumed to himself the power claimed by this apostate President this day to suspend the laws and dispense with their execution. Though dead, he yet speaks from the grave, and I ask, Senators, when they come to consider this accusation against their murdered President, to ponder on the words of his first inaugural where manifestly alluding to the Fugitive Slave law, he said to the American people that, however much we may dislike laws upon our statute books, we are not at liberty to defy them, or to disregard them, or to set them aside, but must await the action of the people, and their repeal by law-making power. Oh! but, say the gentlemen, he suspended the *habeas corpus*. The gentlemen were too learned not to know that it has been a settled law from the earliest times to this hour that in the midst of arms the laws are silent. You cannot suppress war by a magistrate's warrant, or a constable's staff. ABRAHAM LINCOLN simply followed the accepted law of the civilized world in doing what he did. I answer further, for I want to leave no particle unanswered, I would count myself dishonored, being able to speak here for him when he cannot speak for himself, if I left any colorable authority for that assault on his character unanswered and unchallenged. But, say the gentlemen, you have passed your indemnity acts. Who is there so weak as not to know that it is vain that you pass indemnity acts to protect the President, if after all his acts were unconstitutional? You must go a step further than that; you must deny jurisdiction to the courts, you must shut the doors of your temple of justice, you must silence your minister of the law, before you pass an indemnity act that will protect them it his act at last was unconstitutional. That was not the purpose of the act. If it was the General Indemnity act that was referred to, I had the honor to draw it myself, although I claim no personal credit for it. It is not unknown in the legislation of this country or any other country. Congress passed a similar act in 1862. The general act to which I refer was passed in 1867. That act was simply declaring that the acts of the President in the premises, and of those who are acting under him in the premises, shall be a bar to prosecution against them in the courts. If it be in the power of the nation to defend itself—if it be constitutional to defend the Constitution—if it be constitutional for the President to summon the people to the defence of their own laws, of their own fireside and of their own nationality, the law said that that should be authority for the Court to dismiss the proceeding on the ground that the act was done under order of the President. I will not stop to argue the question; it has been argued by wager or battle, and it has been settled beyond the review of this tribunal, or any tribunal, that the public safety is the highest law, and that it is part and parcel of the Consitution of the United States. I have answered Senators, and I trust I have answered satisfactorily, all that has been said by the counsel for the President for the purpose of giving some color of justification to the monstrous plea which they have interposed, for the first time in history, that it pertains to the Executive prerogative to interpret the Constitution judicially for himself, and to determine judicially the validity of every law passed by Congress to execute, or to suspend, or to dispense with the execution, at his pleasure.

The Court here, at 1:50 o'clock, took a recess for fifteen minutes.

After recess, Mr. BINGHAM repeated the point at which he had suspended his remarks, and continued as follows:

THE BROKERS' LICENSE CASE.

I beg pardon of the Senate for having forgotten to notice the very astute argument made by the learned counsel from New-York on behalf of the President, touching the brokers' refusal to pay the license under the tax law, by the advice of the learned counsel, and who were finally protected in the courts. I may say again that the introduction of such an argument as that was an insult to the American Senate. It does not touch this question, and the man who does not understand that proposition is not fit to stand in the presence of this tribunal and argue for a moment any issue involved in this case. Nothing is more clearly settled—and I ought to ask pardon at every step for making such a reference to the Senate—nothing is more clearly settled under the American Constitution and its interpretation, than that the citizen upon whom the law operates is authorized by the Constitution to decline compliance without response, and appeal to the Courts. That was the case of the New-York broker to which the learned counsel referred, and desperate must be the case of his client if it stands upon any such defence. Who ever heard, Senators, of that law of universal application in this country, of the right of the citizen quietly, without resistance, without meditating resistance, to appeal to the courts against the oppression of the law being applied to the sworn executor of that law. The learned gentleman from New-York would have given more light on this subject if he had informed us that the collector under your revenue law had dared, under the letter of authority of ANDREW JOHNSON, to set aside your Constitution, and, upon his own authority coupled with that of his chief, to defy your laws. The questions are as wide as life and death, as light and darkness, and no further word need be said by me to the American Senate in answer to this.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL LAWS.

I may be pardoned now, Senators, for referring to other provisions of the Constitution which sustain and make clear the position which I assume as the basis of my argument that the letter of the law passed by the people's representatives in Congress assembled includes the Executive. I have given you already the solemn decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon this subject, unquestioned and unchallenged from that day to this. I now refer, Senators, to a higher and more commanding authority. I refer to the supreme law of the land, ordained by the people and for the people, in which they have settled this question between the people and the Executive beyond the reach of a colorable doubt. I refer to the provisions of the Constitution which declare

"That every bill which shall be passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States. If he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objection upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; and if, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if passed by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days, Sundays excluded, after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by its adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law."

I ask the Senators to please note in this controversy between the representatives of the people and the advocates of the President that it is there written in the Consitution so plainly that no mortal man can gainsay it, that every bill which shall have passed the Congress of the United States and been presented to the President, and shall receive his signature, shall become a law; and it further provides that every bill which he shall disapprove and return to the House in which it originated, if reconsidered and passed by the Congress of the United States, shall become a law, and that every bill which shall have passed the Congress of the United States and shall have been presented to the President for his approval, which he shall retain for more than ten days, Sundays excepted, during the session of Congress, shall be a law. That is the language of the Constitution. It shall be a law if he approve it; it shall be a law if he disapprove it, and Congress pass it over his veto; it shall be a law, says the Constitution, if he retain it for more than ten days during the session of Congress, Sunday excepted, "it shall be a law." It is vain altogether, in vain against this bulwark of the Constitution, that the gentlemen come in, not with their rifled ordnance, but with their small arms playing upon it, and telling the Senate of the United States, and the people of the United States, in the face of plain words of the Constitution, that it shall not be a law. The people meant precisely what they said, that it shall be "a law." Though the President give never so many reasons why by veto he deemed it unconstitutional. Nevertheless, if Congress, by a two-third vote, pass it over his veto, it shall be a law. That is the language of the Constitution. What is their answer? "Oh—it is not to be a law unless in pursuance of the Constitution." An unconstitutional law, they say, is no law. We agree to that; but the President, and that is the point in controversy here, is not the department of the Government to determine that issue between the people and their Representatives, and the man is inexcusable, absolutely inexcusable, who ever had the advantage of common schools and learned to read the plain text of his native vernacular, who dares to raise the issue in the face of the Constitution, that the President, in the face of the Constitution, is to say it shall not be a law, despite his veto, though the Constitution says expressly it shall be a law. I admit that when an enactment of Congress shall have been set aside by the constitutional authorities of this country it thenceforward ceases to be a law, and the President himself may well be protected for not thereafter recognizing it as a law. I admit it. Gentlemen on that side of the Chamber (Democratic) will pardon me if I make an allusion; I have no disrespectful purpose in saying, I say it rather because it has been pressed into this controversy on the other side, that it was the doctrine taught by a man called the great apostle of democracy in America, that the Supreme Court of the United States could not decide the constitutionality of any department of this Government, that they only decided for themselves and the suitors at their bar, and what earthly use this citation from JEFFERSON was intended to be put to by the learned gentleman from Tennessee who first referred to it, and by the learned Attorney-General, I cannot for the life of me comprehend in the light of the answer interposed here by the President. He tells you, Senators, by his answer that he only violated the law, he only asserted this prerogative that would have cost any crowned head in Europe this day his life, that he only violated it innocently for the purpose of taking the judgment of the Supreme Court; and here comes learned his advocate, the Attorney-General, quoting an opinion of THOMAS JEFFERSON, to show that at least the decision of the Supreme Court could not control at all; that it could not decide any question. I am not disposed to cast reproach upon Mr. JEFFERSON. I know well that he was one of the framers of the Constitution; I know well he was one of the builders of the fabric of American liberty—one of those who worked out the emancipation of the American people from the domination of British rule, and that he deserved well of his country as one of the authors of the Declaration of Independence. Yet, I know well that his opinions on that subject are not accepted at this day by the great body of the American people, and find no place in the authorities and in the writings upon the Constitution. He was a man, doubtless, of fine philosophical mind. He was a man of noble, patriotic impulses He rendered great service to his country, and deserved well of his country, but he is not an authoritative exponent of the principles of your Consitution, and never was. I may be pardoned further here for saying in connection with this claim that is made here, right in the face of the answer of the accused, that his only object in violating the law was to have the decision of the Supreme Court upon the subject, that there was another distinguished man of the Democratic Party, afterward lifted to the Presidency of the United States, who, in his place in the Senate Chamber years ago, in the controversy about the constitutionality of the United States Bank, said that while he should give respectful attention to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States touching the constitutionality of an act of Congress, he should, nevertheless, as a Senator upon his oath, hold himself not bound by it at all. That was Mr. BUCHANAN. One thing is very certain, that these authorities quoted by those great men do sustain in some sort, if it gives any support at all, the position that I have ventured to assume before this Senate—that upon all trials of impeachment presented by the House of Representatives, the Senate of the United States is the highest judicial tribunal of the land, and is the exclusive judge of the law and the fact, no matter what any court may have said touching any question involved in the issue.

THE PRESIDENT'S DUTIES.

Allow me now, Senators, to take one step further in this argument touching this position of the President, for I intend in every step I take to stand with the Constitution of my country, the obligations of which are upon me as a representative of the people. I refer to another provision of the Constitution—that which defines and limits the executive powers of the President:

"The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinions in writing of the principal officers in each of the Executive Departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur, and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of Departments. The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session. He shall, from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper," &c.

These are the specific powers conferred upon the President by the Constitution. I shall have occasion hereafter in the course of this argument to take notice of that other provision which says that the executive powers shall be vested in the President. This provision of the Constitution grants to the President of the United States neither legislative nor judicial power. Both of these powers, legislative and judicial, are necessarily involved in the defence which is attempted to be set up by the Executive, first, in the words of his own counsel, that he may judicially interpret the Constitution for himself and judicially determine upon the validity of every enactment of Congress—and second, in the position assumed by himself and for which he stands charged here at your bar as a criminal to repeal—I use the word advisedly—to repeal by his own will and pleasure the laws enacted by the Representatives of the people. This power of suspending the laws and dispensing with their execution until such time as it may suit his pleasure to test them in a Court of Justice, is a repeal for the time being, and, if he be sustained by the Senate, may last during his natural life, if the American people should so long tolerate him in the office of Chief Magistrate of the nation. Why should I stop to argue the question whether such a power as the legislative and judicial may be rightfully assumed by the President of the United States under the Constitution when that Constitution expressly declares, that all legislative powers granted by it should be vested in the Congress, and that all judicial powers shall be vested in the Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may by law establish, subject, nevertheless, to the limitation and donation of power embraced in the Constitution? The assumption upon which the defence rests that he shall only execute such laws as he approves, is an assumption which invests him with legislative and judicial power in direct contravention of the express words of the Constitution itself. If the President may dispense with one act of Congress upon his own discretion, may he not in like manner dispense with every act of Congress? I ask you, Senators, whether this conclusion does not necessarily result as necessarily as effect follows efficient cause? If not, pray why not? Is the Senate of the United States, in order to shelter this great criminal, to adopt the bold assumption of unrestricted prerogative, the wild and guilty phantasy that the King can do no wrong, and thereby clothe the Executive of the American people with power to suspend and dispense with the execution of their laws at his pleasure, to interpret their Constitution for himself, and thereby inherit their Government? Senators, I have endeavored to open this question before you in its magnitude. I trust that I have succeeded. Be assured of one thing—that according to the best of my ability, in the presence of the Representatives of the nation, I have not been unmindful of my oath; and I beg leave to say to you, Senators, in all candor this day, that in my judgment no question of mightier import was ever before presented to the American Senate; to say further, that no question of greater magnitude ever came by possibility before the American Senate, or any question upon the decision of which graver interests necessarily depended. In considering, Senators, this great question of the power of the President by virtue of his executive authority to suspend the laws and dispense with their execution, I pray you consider that the Constitution of your country, essential to your national life, can not exist without legislation duly enacted by the Representatives of the people in Congress assembled and duly executed by their chosen Chief Magistrate. Courts neither supreme nor inferior can exist without legislation. Is the Senate to be told that a department of the Government, essential to the peace of the Republic, essential to the general administration of justice between man and man, those ministers of justice, who in the simple oath of the purer days of the Republic were sworn to do equal justice between the poor, and the rich shall not administer justice at all if perchance the President of the United States may choose when Congress comes to enact a law for the organization of the Judiciary, and pass it despite his objection to the contrary, in accordance with the

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Oyer and Terminer and Civil Calendar.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
4675—Mayor, &c., vs. Wood et al.
983—Le Clair vs. Sarner, &c.
1291—Baker vs. Byrne.
303—Uttleback vs. Kahn.
1297—Wolfsohn, admr., &c., vs. Kuphal.
1263—Davison vs. Wetmore et al.
1315—Robesson et al. vs Sutten.
1039—Drew vs. Matthias.
1093—Conroy vs. Tugwell, Jr., et al.
1261—Mackay vs. McMonnies.

Nos.
1161—Claflin et al. vs. Lowenstein.
795—Goldsmith vs. Loeb.
507—Moses vs. Scott.
851—Frienholz et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
853—Hoffman et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
429—Christie vs. Haskell.
191—Devillard vs. Davis, Jr., Pub. Admr.
761—Page vs. Field.
2289—Angervine vs. Angervine et al.
971—Smith et al. vs. McSpedon et al.

Part II.—Held by Ingraham, J.

Court adjourned to Thursday next.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

According to the assignment of Courts and Judges, Special Term should have been held this month; and by a Judge from another district; but, owing to the inability of procuring a Judge from another district, no Special Term will be held this month, thus making two successive terms in which there has been no Special Term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
29— ——vs.— ——.
92—Perkins vs. Conkling, Jr.

Nos.
93—Hartzs vs. Conkling, Jr.
1·6—People ex rel. Lee vs. Lynch et al.

Call No. 139—Knight, Receiver, vs. Prugee et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Adjourned to Thursday.
Part II.—Adjourned to Wednesday.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
595—Dart vs. Walker.
1029—Ball vs. Derancey.
1001—Pike vs. Smith.
1130—Shea vs. Wright.
1131—Bunting vs. Anderson.
1132—Hawssknecht vs. Earle et al.
1133—Kraft et al. vs. Aenstien.
1134—Horn vs. Abbott.

Nos.
1135—Foote vs. Burnham, &c.
1136—Foote vs. Loomis et al.
1137—Tal'man vs. Clough.
1138—Lopez vs. Ribon et al.
1139—Westheimer vs. Westheimer.
1140—Marx vs. Raymond.
1141—Duncan vs. Baile.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Adjourned to Thursday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1123—De La Vergne vs. Vernon.
1965—Ford vs. Carrington.
1025—Brown vs. Thomas.
938—Journey vs. Spratt.
1015—Kerrigan vs. Nicholson.
1017—McCunn vs. Rauth.
1059—Perkins vs. Anderson.
1051—Clare vs. Marks.
1032—Shay vs. Collins.
1035—Guke vs. Skehan.
916—Howard vs. Cagney.
1037—Martin vs. Lynch.
1038—Townsend vs. Cafferty.
1039—Dunn vs. Richards.
1043—Cazena vs. Speight.
1046—Collier vs. Simmons.

Nos.
1049—Russell vs. Gurley.
1054—Tuthill vs. Smith.
1055—Kurst vs. O'Brien.
1056—Tobin vs. Wehman.
1059—Pinckney vs. Baker.
1061—Brittang vs. Hart.
1062—Thompson vs. McAuliffe.
1068—Mooney vs. Garland.
1076—Neubergar vs. Friedman.
1077—Stengel vs. Schluter.
1079—Traub vs. Lowenstein.
1080—McClear vs. Knight.
1083—Gibbons vs. Schonfield.
1084—Lighstone vs. Levy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

COLLISION—STEAMER AND SCHOONER—STEAMER PORTING IN IGNORANCE OF COURSE OF SCHOONER—LIGHT.

John Low, Jr., vs. The steamer Western Metropolis.—This was a libel by the owner of the schooner *Triumph* to recover damages for the sinking of the schooner in a collision with the *Western Metropolis*, which occurred about 4 A. M. on March 17, 1864, a short distance east southeast from the Cross Rip light-ship on Nantucket Shoals. The schooner was bound from Gloucester, Mass., to New-York, with a cargo of fish, and was beating through the channel between the Cross Rip and the Horseshoe Shoals, having the wind northwest by west. She had tacked near the Horseshoe Shoal, and headed west southwest, close hauled on her starboard tack, and kept this course till the collision. The steamer was bound from New-York to Boston. Her pilot testified that the schooner was reported ahead, and that he immediately ported the steamer's wheel, and slowed, stopped and backed her engine, and that the schooner was a quarter or half a mile off when he saw her. The fact that the steamer ported was testified to by all the witnesses who were attached to the steamer. They claimed that the night was so dark and hazy, or foggy, that the schooner could not be seen before she was, and that the schooner had no light up. The steamer struck the schooner on her starboard side, sinking her almost instantly. Two of her crew were lost. The speed of the steamer was variously stated at from seven to twelve miles an hour. The pilot of the steamer was not a licensed pilot, and was hired for this particular trip. The crew of the schooner all testified that they had a light set in the starboard fore rigging, and that it was a clear night, so that a vessel could have been seen at a good distance.

Held by the Court.—That it is plain on the evidence that the steamer's helm was ported in ignorance on the part of those on board of her, as to which way the schooner was heading; that this was a fault which led to the collision, for the steamer, by porting, followed up the schooner, and if she had not ported would have gone under her stern; and that, whether this was done ignorantly or wilfully, makes no difference.

That it is proved that the schooner did not change her course.

That, as to the claim that the night was so dark that the schooner could not have been seen sooner, there are several answers: (1) She was, in fact, seen far enough off to have been avoided, if the steamer's helm had not been ported. (2) The night was not so dark as to prevent the schooner from being seen at a greater distance, if a proper lookout had been kept. (3) If it was as dark as claimed, the steamer was running too fast.

That the evidence of a passenger and others who came out suddenly into the darkness as to the darkness is not of so much weight as that of the Pilot as to how far off he did, in fact, see the vessel.

That on the evidence the schooner had a light properly set and burning.

Decree for libelants, with a reference to ascertain the damages.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict & Benedict; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Donohue & Cooke.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Benedict.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, the proceedings in the case of The United States vs. Patrick Reason, for engraving counterfeit plates, &c., was resumed. Margaret Atkinson was recalled, and cross-examined by Mr. Clinton, counsel for defendant. She testified that she had on the trial of Brockaway testified to the name in substance in regard to Reason, as she had on this trial; that her husband worked at engraving card and door plates; during some of the time he was engaged in counterfeiting.

Re-direct by the District-Attorney—That she went to Reason's house in the Bowery two or three times and carried notes and fractional-currency plates to Reason, and twice brought away from his house plates that she had received personally from Reason; that she had seen Brockaway at her house about every other day for some time.

A number of questions were put by Mr. Courtney in reference to Brockaway, but ruled out by the Court.

Elizabeth Bergen, called for the prosecution, testified that she was the daughter of Atkinson; that he in September, 1866, lived in Twenty-third-street, and that she was in the habit of visiting her father; that she had known Reason for three years; first saw him at her father's home in Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, in May, 1866; had heard of Reason for a year previous to that time; saw Reason at work in the front parlor of the house, engraving the head on counterfeit currency plates. Next saw Reason in a house in Third-avenue, near Twenty-eighth-street; in September, same year, he was in Atkinson's room; Atkinson was out, and witness and Mrs. Atkinson was in the room at the time Reason came who inquired for Atkinson, and asked when he would be home; Mrs. Atkinson told him she did not know when her husband would be at home, and he (Reason) went away. Witness stated that she had seen her father at work from the time she was ten years old to her twenty-eighth year, and had carried home his work; was familiar with her father's style of engraving, and identified part of the work on a plate that was shown her as her father's work. That the Spinner head which she saw Reason at work on at her father's home was the one on the plate she held in her hand.

Cross-examined—Stated she had been married nine years, and was now thirty-seven years of age; that she did not know how old her father was; could not tell the day or month of her birth, but well remembered that she was born in 1828; that she had never seen Reason but on the two occasions mentioned in her direct examination; that she could not tell the flourishing work done by her father from that of other engravers, but thought that she could tell the letters engraved by her father from that of other engravers.

Re-direct—Witness stated that she was curious to see Reason, for she had heard her father say that he was a very skilful workman and a nigger, and that was the reason she was so particular to see what he was at work at.

Louisa Gennet, called by the Government, testified that she was the daughter of Atkinson, and that she had been in the habit of visiting her father's house and there two years ago she saw Reason for the first time; he was there at work engraving in the front room; that she was at her father's house for two weeks, and during that time saw Reason several times; he was always at work in the front room engraving; every day after Reason left she saw the work he had been engaged on during the day; her father was always with Reason when he was in the front room; they both worked at tables near each other; witness was not in the room with them, but was in the backroom, and could see them whenever the door was opened; she went into the room once or twice; saw Reason at her father's house in Third avenue; he came and asked for Mr. Atkinson; Mrs. Atkinson told him that Mr. A. was out; Mrs. Atkinson at the time gave Reason $48, and told him that her husband was very sorry that he could not make up as much money as he asked for; Reason took the money and went away.

Cross-examined—Does not know her father's age; he always was engaged in engraving honest work; his specialties are lettering and flourishing; had been an engraver as long as she could remember.

Mary Bingham called for the Government, testified that she was a sister of Mrs. Margaret Atkinson, and resided in Yonkers; her sister in May, 1866 resided in Hudson avenue, Brooklyn; witness visited her about the 12th of May, of that year; knows the defendant Reason; saw him at her sister's house on the occasion of her visit; she was there two days, and saw Reason there both days; did not see what he was working at until after he went away; he was at work in the front room at a table by the window; did not go into the room, but saw him through the door as Mr. Atkinson passed in and out; heard Reason and Atkinson talking together, but nothing was said at that time concerning work; never went to the table where Reason was at work.

Wm. P. Wood, called for the Government, testified that he was the chief of the Secret Service Division, and was employed to detect counterfeiting of United States money and bonds; could detect counterfeit plates; was shown the plates in evidence and pronounced them counterfeit. Government rested.

Mr. Spencer opened for the defence.

Anna Whalen, called for the defence, testified that she was with Reason's family during the last week of April and the month of May, 1866, visiting him; she stated that during the last week in April he was never out of the house only to go to the store on an errand; that he was most of the time packing up his papers and books preparatory to moving; that the first of May Reason moved to Yorkville; the witness went with him to be company for his wife; never had seen Mrs. Atkinson at Reason's house; never saw her until she came into court; during all the time witness was at Reason's house, which was from April to July, 1866, Reason was always at home.

Cross-examined—She was visiting at Reason's family, her husband being away, and she thought it would be pleasanter for her baby; had known Reason for three or four years; became acquainted with his family through her sister; is no relation to any one of Reason's family; they were packing up when she went there; she went to help them; Reason was packing up, and he did not go out of the house only to the store; she knew when he went out night or day; he could not go out without her knowing it; Reason had his tools and work table in the kitchen in the house in the Bowery, but she never saw him at work; she had a baby to tend to, and that was about all she could do; when Reason moved to Yorkville she went with him as a companion to his wife, and helped in the kitchen, swept the house and did other housework; she had a cross baby to attend to which gave her no time to look after Reason; Reason's work-room at Yorkville was the front room, where he worked at engraving; could not say that she had ever actually seen him at work at engraving; no one had ever asked her anything about her testimony on this trial; Reason had neversaid anything about it to her, or any one else.

Mrs. McGloane, for the defence, testified that she was at Reason's house in Yorkville house-cleaning during the first week of May; Reason was there nearly all of each day helping her.

Patrick Horn, for the defence, testified that he worked as gardener for Reason from the 3d to the 12th of May; that he had seen Reason during that period at all times; Reason was about the place hunting fowls, helping him, or fencing about the place; he recommended Michael Horn to succeed him on account of sickness.

Michael Horn, for the defence, testified that he worked as gardener for Reason at Yorkville from about the middle of May seve orn eight days; during that time Reason was for the most part of the day around the place; Reason helped the witness generally in the afternoon; Reason might have been away and the witness not known it; always when witness wanted Reason he was at home.

Cross-examined—Could not say that Reason worked with witness the first day or the second day; did work with witness part of the forenoon and part of the afternoon of the third day; never had occasion to go after him; Reason might have left and witness would not know it; stated that he did not know much about it any way; Reason spoke to him about the case on Saturday, and told him that he was wanted for a witness, and talked about his testimony; he told Reason that he did not know much about it; he did not know whether Reason was about the place or not, and did not notice.

Peter W. Ray, (colored,) for the defence, testified that he was a physician and had been practicing for twenty years; had know Reason for thirty-five years; was in the habit of calling, during the latter part of April and the month of May, 1866, on Reason, and spending two or three hours with him; always found him at home, and he never went out while witness was there; witness had also spent a day at Reason's house in September.

Dr. Chateau, (colored) for the defence, testified that he was a physician, and had been practicing for fifteen years; attended the child of Reason during the month of August; attended the child to the last week in August; the child died the first of September; made only short medical calls.

Mrs. Potter testified that Reason was her uncle, and that she was at his house in Eighty-seventh-street during the month of August; was there night and day; his child was sick, and her uncle never left the house either night or day; he did not work, but spent all his time in caring for the child; never saw Mrs. Atkinson before she saw her in court; after Reason's child died, he and his wife spent two days with the witness at her house in Brooklyn.

Cross-examined—Was at her uncle's to help to take care of the child; all the ladies, Reason and the doctor, and they only went out of the room for their meals and returned; as soon as they finished eating they went back to the room where the sick child was, and never left it for any other reason; when Reason went to his meals witness went with him, and returned with him; Reason never passed out of the sight of witness during the entire month; never had seen Mrs. Atkinson until she came into court; never saw her at Reason's house.

Thomas E. Dye, for the defence, testifieds that he was the agent of the house that Reason lived in at Yorkville; that he saw Reason frequently during the latter part of April and the month of May; called at Reason's house in Yorkville several times; always found Reason in the house or in the garden; saw Reason very frequently during the month of May.

Cross-examined—Saw Reason twice during the first week in the month of May; cannot state the time of day; could not swear that he had seen Reason once during the second week in May.

James Winterbottom testified that Reason had worked for him engraving coffin-plates for fifteen years; that he was familiar with Reason's style of engraving; witness was shown the plate in evidence, and stated that he would not recognize it to be his work.

Cross-examined—From his knowledge and opinion of Reason's work, he thought that Reason could not work fine enough to counterfeit the plates in question; he had recommended Reason to his friends as a very skillful workman.

The case is still on.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE STATEN ISLAND COUNTERFEITERS—DISCHARGE OF JOHN B. ADATTE, AN ALLEGED MEMBER OF THE GANG.

United States vs. John B. Adatte.—The prisoner was indicted under various statutes of the United States providing for the offence of counterfeiting the currency, and has been twice tried. The verdict rendered upon the first trial was set aside upon the ground that a witness offered by the defence had been improperly excluded. A second trial has now been had, upon which the evidence was such as to make conviction impossible under any provision of law, unless it be that contained in section twelve of the act of June 30, 1864. The case was therefore given to the jury under that statute alone, and the jury by their verdict found the prisoner guilty of having had in his custody, without the written authority of the Secretary of the Treasury or of the Comptroller of the Currency, a certain counterfeit plate or block, made after the similitude of a plate or block, from which fractional notes have been printed, contrary to the provisions of the section above referred to. A motion is now made in arrest of judgment, upon the ground that the twelfth section of the act of 1864, is only applicable to the case of an unauthorized possession of genuine plates, and does not provide for the offence here presented. This point, which was not raised in the first trial, I am inclined to think, is well taken. It is quite manifest from the construction of the section in question, that the qualifying clause "without the written authority or warrant of of the Secretary of the Treasury," is intended to apply to all the plates, blocks and electrotypes subsequently mentioned in the section. This qualification of the possession which is by the act made an offence, indicates an intention to restrict the effect of the act to the case of an unauthorized possession of such plates as may be within the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Comptroller of the Currency. It does not, therefore, cover a case of the possession of false or counterfeit plates, which cannot under any law be authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, and which his warrant cannot protect. I was at first disposed to think that the possession of plate in the similitude of plate from which obligations of the Government, authorized by law, have been, or may be issued, could only refer to counterfeit plates; but a more careful examination of the law has satisfied me that this provision is intended to apply to the transferred plates which are used by the Department in making fractional currency, and which are of course genuine, although made after the similitude of other plates from which the currency may be printed. The construction now given to the twelfth section of the act of June 30, 1864, is confirmed by referring to the sixtieth section of the act of June 30, 1864, and the seventh section of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, both of which acts provide for a case of the possession of counterfeit plates, and makes the intent to use or suffer the same to be used as part of the offence. In the section under consideration an intent to use the plates is not made part of the offence, and for the reason that being applicable only to the genuine plates, and intended to be kept within the control of the Government, the unauthorized possession is to be considered as itself an unlawful act, without regard to any intention to use the plates.

The judgment must accordingly be arrested and the prisoner discharged.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—MAY 4.

Before Judge Cardozo and a Jury.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS CLAIMED FOR THE DEATH OF A MAN WITH A WIFE AND FIVE CHILDREN—REMARKABLE REVELATIONS OF WITNESSES.

Cesrina Fraser and George C. Bingham, administrators, &c. vs. Lemuel N. Freeman, Michael Ryan and Thomas Mullady.—On the morning of the 6th of July, 1866, Col. James L. Fraser was shot in his place of business, No. 186 Fulton-street, in this City, and so seriously injured that he died in the early part of the next day at the New-York Hospital. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and after the examination of a number of witnesses, the jury rendered the following verdict:

"We find that the deceased, James L. Fraser, came to his death by a pistol-shot received at the hands of Thomas Mullady, and that we believe Lemuel N. Freeman and Michael Ryan to be accessories to the fact.

This suit is brought in the Supreme Court by the widow of Col. Fraser, to recover $5,000, which is the limit under the statute of the State. Letters of administration were taken out, the widow was appointed administratrix, and the plaintiff, George C. Bingham, is co-administrator of the estate of Col. Fraser. The latter left his widow and five minor children, all of whom where dependent on him for support. The Colonel served during the most of the late war in the Union army with great credit to himself and with usefulness to the country. By his patriotism, zeal and energy he raised himself from an humble citizen in the ranks to the Colonelcy of the Forty-seventh Regiment National Guard. He was a genial, kind-hearted man, and well known in this City at the time of his death, especially among military men.

Mr. C. Shaffer opened the case for the plaintiffs. He dwelt at considerable length upon the facts and circumstances above set forth. There ought to be no reason, he said, why the representatives of a man who had been killed outright should not recover as much as that man could if he lived with his family after receiving injuries caused by the wrongful act of others. If Col. Fraser's death was caused by the wrongful, illegal, or malicious act of the defendants, or any one of them, his wife and children ought to be able to recover at least as much as he, if living and a cripple, could demand and obtain from the wrong-doers. But the jury could not go beyond $5,000; such is the law, said counsel, and we must abide by it until we can get it changed. If the Colonel were living and crippled for life the jury might give him any sum by way of damages. They might even say $25,000 or $50,000. And in the latter instance his companionship to the wife of his bosom would be continued; his care and culture to his five infant children could still be extended. As it was, the husband and father, the faithful counselor and friend and the provider of the family had been taken suddenly away by the acts of the defendants; he died within twenty-four hours after receiving the injuries. Counsel said that but one of the defendants named in the complaint had put in an answer; that was Lemuel N. Freeman, the principal. The other defendants named, Ryan and Mullady, were his porters at the time. But he took the position that, although it might be shown that Freeman did not fire the shot which caused Col. Fraser's death, he was, in a civil action like this, amenable to the same extent as if he had actually pulled the trigger that caused the pistol-ball to enter the vital parts of Col. Fraser's body.

The first witness called was Mrs. Fraser, the widow, who testified that her husband died July 7, 1866, at the New-York Hospital, of the injuries above set forth. This witness said her husband was about 41 years old when he died; that he left her, his widow, and five minor children, all of whom were dependent on him for support, and all of whom survive: that when he was killed he was engaged in a business that gave them all a comfortable maintenance.

Mr. Geo. C. Bingham, a co-plaintiff, testified as to the difficulty between Col. Fraser and Mr. Freeman; there was a misunderstanding between them, which began on the 5th of July, about the right of way to the basement of the premises; Col. Fraser leased the first or main floor of No. 186 Fulton-street; the defendants claimed that Fraser was a tenant of Freeman and Edwin B. Robertson, who were alleged to be copartners in business, and occupied the basement and sub-basement of this building; this witness did not see all the difficulty, but he is confident that Freeman went at the Colonel with a crowbar and Ryan with a hammer.

Testimony was given tending to show that although Col. Fraser died of the pistol-shot wound in his abdomen, there were wounds, bruises and cuts on his head, neck and back.

Dr. Poor, of the New-York Hospital, gave evidence as to the cause of his death: he made the *post-mortem* examination; he did not believe the wounds on the head, neck and back had anything to do with causing his death; it was the pistol-ball in the abdomen.

Abial Swift, Fraser's barkeeper, and a lad employed there were witnesses. Their testimony was to the effect that Freeman used the crowbar, Ryan the hammer, and Mullady the pistol.

Thomas Mullady, one of the defendants, was called to the stand by plaintiff's counsel and examined and cross-examined at great length. He said, among other things, that he had been arrested and confined in the Tombs for three months on the charge of causing Col. Fraser's death by shooting him; he got out by giving bail; his case had not been tried yet; there was a plot suggested by Freeman whereby he (Mullady) was to fall off of a car on the Boston Railroad and be killed; the killing was to be "bogus;" this arrangement was talked over in Mr. Freeman's store.

By Mr. Anthon, for the defence—How much money would Mr. Freeman give you for being run over and killed by a car? A.—He did not offer me any money; he wanted me to plead guilty to murder in the second degree.

Q.—Where were the cars that were to kill you to start from? A.—I think it was understood they were to start from New-York, but as to that I am not certain; Freeman told me that one witness (Swift) was already out of the way.

Q.—Have you not seen Swift here to-day in court? A.—Yes.

Counsel—Then you see he is not out of the way?

Witness—Well, Freeman said he had given him money to keep out of the way.

Q.—When did you understand Freeman was not going to pay for your defence? A.—I did not know he was not going to pay for my defence; I employed other counsel after I had been three months in the Tombs.

By Mr. Anthon—Did you kill Fraser? A.—I decline to answer.

Q. Did you fire a pistol at him? A.—I decline to answer anything that may prejudice me in another court.

Mr. Anthon insisted that the witness ought to answer the question, and appealed to the Court.

Judge Cardozo said he should not force the witness to answer. He was aware the rule had been departed from in some cases, but he should hold the counsel to it.

Q.—Did you tell the counsel you employed that what you did at No. 186 Fulton-street was in self-defence? A.—I decline to answer.

When appealed to, Judge Cardozo said that he must hold that communications from client to counsel were sacred, and could not be inquired into if objection was made.

Q.—Did you believe your life or personal safety was in danger when you did what you did at No. 186 Fulton-street on the 6th of July, 1866? A.—Yes, I did; Fraser was coming toward me; I thought he had a knife or something.

Q.—Now let us go back to the railroad plot: what did Freeman say? A.—He said he had given Swift money to keep out of the way, and he wished that infernal boy was out of the way.

Q.—Was his proposition to you about the cars that you should actually be killed? A.—No; I understood that it was to be "bogus death." As to the boy, Freeman said that if he were about the docks it would be an easy matter to get him out of the way. Ryan said—"I have been in trouble before, and I can get plenty of witnesses around the Tombs to swear anything I want for $10." Freeman then said he would pay the fees of all such witnesses.

At this stage of the investigation the Court ordered an adjournment until 10 A. M. to-day, when the defence will open.

For plaintiffs, M. C. Schaffer and William Edelsten; for defendants, Messrs. Anthon and Van Vleck.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 4.

Before Judge Brady.

THE PROPOSED NICOLSON PAVEMENT IN TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

Cornelius V. B. Ostrander and others vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, the President and Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct and others.—The plaintiffs in this action, representing, as they claim, a large majority of the property-owners on Twenty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, have commenced an action in this Court to prevent the carrying out of a resolution of the Common Council, passed over the Mayor's veto on the 29th of February last, in favor of paving Twenty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, with Nicolson pavement. The grounds on which they base their action are, first, that they are deprived by this resolution of the benefit of an ordinance passed in 1824 and continued in force to the present day, which provides that after a street has once been paved by the owners of property on its line it shall thereafter be kept in repair and repaved when necessary at the expense of the Corporation, provided the first pavement is not a wooden pavement; that the Nicholson, being a wooden pavement, imposes upon the property-owners, who have already once paved the street with stone, the burden of keeping it in repair, and that the resolution of the Common Council by directing the expense of the Nicolson pavement to be assessed upon the property-owners is in direct violation of the ordinance of 1824. Second, the plaintiffs object in the second place that the Nicolson pavement is a patent whose owners can fix their own price upon the same, and that there cannot, therefore, be any competition in the contract for paving a street with this pavement, as is required by law, since proposals cannot be sent in by other parties than those who own the patent. Third—For a third objection the plaintiffs allege that the owners of the Nicolson patent have expended large sums of money to secure the acceptance of their work, and that members of both Boards of the Common Council are interested with the owners of said patent in the work to be done under said resolution, and that the work is to be done for the pecuniary benefit of many of the members of the Common Council, and not for the benefit or advantage of the owners of property on said street. Fourth—Plaintiffs allege that the resolution for the paving of Twenty-seventh-street only passed both Boards by a two-third vote, and that therefore the work can only be done by public advertisement, as required by section 38 of amended charter.

Upon the above complaint an injunction was granted last week by Judge Barrett restraining defendants from making the contract for paving the street as aforesaid, or from taking any other steps to carry out the resolution of the Common Council.

The case came up before Judge BRADY to-day on a motion by defendants that plaintiffs be compelled to strike out that portion of their complaint charging that moneys have been spent by the owners of the Nicolson patent for the procurement of the contract, and that members of the Common Council are interested in the same, or else that the allegations in respect thereto be made more definite.

After argument of the motion, Judge BRADY intimated that the motion to strike out must be granted, but as plaintiff's counsel requested time to submit a brief, decision was reserved.

Sterling & Waden for plaintiffs; Richard O'Gorman for defendants.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

At the assembling of this Court yesterday morning Judge BARNARD sentenced Emma Johnson, *alias* Louisa Jordan, *alias* Jones, to serve one year in the State Prison, for picking a pocket, of which offence she pleaded guilty at the last term.

Judge CARDOZO then took the bench and convened the May term of the Court, but as there were not the requisite number of Grand Jurors present, an adjournment until this morning was ordered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 4, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C., '62	108⅛	100	Quicksilver	28
1,500	do	108	50	do	28⅛
500	do......Small	107¾	200	do......2d call	28
86,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '64......s3	106⅝	100	Pacific Mail......s30	91⅝
150,000	U. S. 6s., 5-20s. C. '65	106⅞	200	do	92
31,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 New	109	25	do......2d call	92⅛
40,500	U.S. 5-20s, C., '67, New Issue	109⅜	25	Del. & Hud. C.	158
25,000	do......b3	109⅜	200	N. Y. Cen.	128⅛
10,000	U.S. 5s, '74, R.	112	100	do......b30	128⅜
256,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	103⅜	700	do	128
10,000	Tr. N. 7 3-10s 2d series......s10	107⅜	600	do......b30	128
200,000	do	107⅜	1100	Erie R.	70
4,000	N. C. St. 6s......x c	64⅝	1500	do	69⅞
5,000	Missouri 6s	87⅞	100	do......b30	70
11,000	do	87⅞	100	Erie Pref.	74
6,000	Tenn. 6s. new	66⅝	100	M. S. & N. I.	82⅛
10,000	Ohio 6s. '70	99⅞	100	do......b10	82⅛
3,000	Erie 3d M	96	100	Mich. Cen.	116
1,000	Chic. & N.W. 1st	88⅛	10	Cleve. & Pitts.	82⅝
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	81	25	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	105
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M.	87	8	C. & N. W. R.	63
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	99	100	do	64⅜
5,000	W. U. Tel. 7s. bds.	80⅛	100	do......b10	65
5	Am. Ex. Bank	118⅛	200	do	65
55	Fourth Nat. Bk.	105	8	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	75
125	West. U. Tel.	36⅝	300	do	75⅞
100	Atlantic Mail	35	400	Clev. & Tol.	106
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	25⅛	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	93⅜
			100	do......s30	93⅝
			100	Chi. & Alton Pf.	129
			200	H. & St. J. Pf.	84
			100	do	83⅝
			100	Mil. & St. P.	64⅛
			50	New-Jer. Cen. R.	117

SECOND BOARD.

$54,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	113⅜	$10,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series	107⅛
94,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '62	108	2,000	Missouri 6s	87⅞
850	do......Small	107⅜	2,000	do......b4	88
10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '62	105⅝	4,000	do	87⅞
20,500	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65	106⅜	200	Canton Co.	51
1,000	do......c	106⅜	100	Quicksilver	28⅛
10,000	do	106⅜	100	Atlantic Mail	35
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '64	105⅝	35	Del. & Hud. Ca.	157⅜
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	106⅝	200	Mer. U. Ex.	31
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65	106	400	do	31⅛
7,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '67 New	109⅜	300	N. Y. Cen.	128⅜
54,000	do......b3	109⅜	200	Erie R.	70⅜
10,000	do	109⅛	500	do......s60	69⅞
3,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, New	108⅞	400	Reading R.	90
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	102⅞	20	Mich. Cen.	117⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s 10-40s C......b3	103⅜	100	Chi. & R. I.	94
155,000	do	103	200	Mil. & St. P.	64
20,000	do	103	140	Mich. S. & N. I.	83⅛
8,000	Tenn. 6s. new	66⅜	200	do	83⅝
3,000	M. & St. P. 1st M	92	200	Chi. & N. W.	65⅝
			300	do......b30	65⅞
			100	Chi. & N. W. R. Pf.	76⅛
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	76⅜
			100	do	76⅜
			100	P., F. W. & C.	104⅛
			50	do	104⅜
			100	New-Jersey C. R.	117

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	25⅛	200	Reading R.	90
100	Mer. U. Ex.	31⅛	100	O. & Miss. R......c	31
100	do	31⅜	500	Mich. S. & N. I. x-d	82⅝
100	Quick. Min.	27⅜	200	do	82⅜
100	Adams Ex.	61⅛	100	do......b5	82⅜
200	Pacific Mail	91⅞	200	do	82⅛
500	do......b10	91⅞	100	Cleve. & Pitts.	82⅜
100	do......c	91⅜	200	do	82⅜
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	128⅝	300	T., W. & W.	51
100	West. U. Tel.	37	100	Chi. R. I. & P.	94⅝
600	Erie R	70⅜	100	do......c	94
800	do	70⅜	400	do	94
200	do......b15	70⅜	100	do......b10	94
250	Harlem......b4m	126	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	75⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	26	200	Mich. So. & N. I. x-d	83
50	do	26	10	do......op'g	83⅛
500	Mer. U. Ex.	31⅛	300	do	83⅛
200	Pacific Mail	92⅛	200	do	83⅜
100	West. U. Tel.	37	500	do	83⅜
100	N. Y. Cent.	128⅜	100	do	83⅜
600	do	128⅜	600	Clev. & Pitts.	82⅛
200	Erie R.	70⅜	20	do	82⅜
1200	do	70⅛	400	Ill. Cen. R.	146
200	Reading R......c	90⅜	400	Chi. & N. W.	65⅛
200	do......b10	90⅛	500	do......b15	65⅛
200	Tol., W. & W.	51	200	do......b10	65⅜
100	Pitt. Ft. W. & C.	104⅛	100	do	65⅛
100	Ohio & Miss. R.	31⅜	100	do......c	65⅛
300	Chic., R. I. & P.	94⅛	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	75⅜
100	do......b10	94⅛	100	do......b10	75⅛
100	do......s15	94	200	do......c	75⅛
100	do......b3	94⅜	200	do	75⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Adams Ex.	61⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts.	82⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex.	31⅛	200	do......b15	82⅜
100	Pacific Mail	92⅛	200	Chic., R. I. & P......b10	94⅛
100	do......b15	92⅛	100	do	94⅜
100	N. Y. Cen.	128⅜	100	do......s3	94⅜
1200	Erie R.	70⅜	200	Clev. & Tol.	105⅞
100	Reading R.	90⅜	100	Chi. N. & W. R......b30	65⅜
25	Wells-Fargo Ex.	26⅛	600	do	65⅜
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	76⅜	500	do......b10	65⅜
100	Ohio & M.	31⅜	500	do......b30	65⅜
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	104⅛	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	76⅛
400	M. S. & N. I. R. ex-d	83⅜	100	do......b10	76⅛
100	do......b10	83⅜	500	do	76⅛

MONDAY, May 4—P. M.

The sales of Gold opened dull this morning at 139⅛@139¼, but subsequently improved to 139⅝@139½ ℔ cent., and again fell back to 139⅜@139½ ℔ cent. The market manifested a fair degree of confidence on the part of buyers for a rise, and they paid quite freely 6@7 ℔ cent. interest to carry over their balances. Some loans were made, before the settlements of the forenoon at the Gold Exchange Bank were completed, at 5 ℔ cent. The May Interest continues to come out quite freely from the Treasury Office, in addition to which the Treasury itself is a moderate seller of Gold, but a liberal buyer at the same time, of United States 7.30 ℔ cents at the going rates, 107¼@107⅜ ℔ cent. and interest. It was rumored this morning that the Department at Washington is a seller of United States 10-40 years 5 ℔ cent. coupon Bonds at 103¼ ℔ cent., through Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO. Exchange on London is steady at 110@110⅛ ℔ cent. for prime 60 day Bills, and 110⅛@110⅜ for short sight Bills. Money is reported easy at Bank at 7 ℔ cent. with few or no exceptions below this rate. On the Street, also, the prevailing rate is 7 ℔ cent. from private lenders, with exceptions at 6 ℔ cent. We learn that the Country Bank balances in New-York are on the rise, which will account in part for the heavy increase of Greenbacks on the Bank return of Saturday.

On the Stock Exchange, the Public Funds were fairly steady in prices as compared with Saturday night, but the market is hardly as buoyant, thus far, as last week, some disappointment, perhaps, being felt at the slow return of the Money market to 6 ℔ cent. as the rule of the Street. There was a large offering of 10-40s at 103@103¼, supposed, as above intimated, to come from Washington. The market took about $400,000 at these rates. The Treasury Office here is reported to have bought $700,000 7-30 ℔ cents. to-day and $1,000,000 on Saturday. At the close of the day the Government list was generally well supported. The Border State Bonds further recovered in Tennessees, and were firm in Missouris. The Railway mortgages were also in good request, with only very partial offerings at the Stock Exchange Board. On the Street, the Farmers' Loan Company continue to offer a few of the new Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg at 91½ ex May interest, and Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co. and Mr. H. G. MARQUAND are offering the first Mortgage of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Company at 85 per cent. The Union and Central Pacific's Gold Interest 6 per cents are offered by the agents of the Companies at par and accumulated interest since Jan. 1, which the buyers are permitted to pay in Currency, while they have the benefit of the full July coupon in Gold.

The Railway market, at the Stock Exchange, opened dull, and for an hour or two there was some disposition to bear New-York Central and Erie below 128 and 70, respectively, but the increasing strength manifested by most of the Western Roads, and a good demand for the two New-York Roads at the decline, caused a better tone to the whole market. The business was not large at the Morning Boards. It partially improved in the Afternoon. There was no marked change in the Miscellaneous Shares. Of the Western Roads, Michigan Southern and Northwest Common were strongest, and Northwest Preferred also in demand.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night, railways closing firm:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	103	103	Missouri	88	88
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108	108	Northwest	64⅞	65⅝
U. S. Con. 5-20s	109⅜	109⅜	N. West Pref	75⅞	76⅜
N. Y. Central	128⅜	129	Rock Island	94	94⅜
Erie	70⅛	70⅜	Fort Wayne	104	104
Hudson	136⅜	136⅜	W. U. Telegraph	37	37
Reading	89⅞	90⅛	M'chants' Union	31⅛	31
Mich. Southern	82⅝	83⅜	St. Paul Pref	75⅞	76⅛
Ohio and Miss	31⅛	31⅜	St. Paul Com	64⅛	64⅛
Pittsburgh	82⅛	82⅛	Pacific Mail	91⅞	92⅛
Toledo	105⅝	105⅞	American Gold	139⅜	139⅜
Tenn 6s. new	66⅛	66⅜	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. coup., reg. '81	113	5-20 coup., small	109⅛
500 & 1,000. 1881	113	5-20 coup. '67	109⅜
5-20 reg. 1862	105⅜	5 ℔ cent., reg., 1871	121
5-20 500 & 1,000	108	5 ℔ cent. coup. 1871	125
5-20 reg., 1864	105⅛	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874	111⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	106⅝	10-40 reg.	102⅜
5-20 reg., 1865	106	10-40 500 & 1,000	103
5-20 500 & 1,000	106⅜	7 3-10 2d series	107⅛
5-20 cou., 1865, new is	109	7 3-10 3d series	107⅛
5-20 reg., 1867	109		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℔ c., 1870	102	Indiana 5 ℔ c.	85
N. Y. Bounty Loan	109	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	94
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1872	101	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1878	94
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1873	101	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1883	94
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	101	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. ex-c.	67½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1875	102	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n.ods	66
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1877	102	Virginia 6s, new bds	49
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1878	102	Georgia 6s	74½
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	96	Georgia 7s. new bonds	90
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870	99¼	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	64
Ohio 6 ℔ cent., 1875	100½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	63
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	102	Missouri 6s	87⅞

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Ocean	104
Manhattan	145	American Exchange	118
Merchants'	119	Chatham	147
Mechanics'	124	Bank of the Repub.	116
Union	117	Bank of N. America	106½
America	142	Nassau	100
City	180	Shoe and Leather	144
Phenix	107	Continental	103
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	St. Nicholas	106½
National	110	Commonwealth	111
Merch'ts' Exchange	112	Park	145
Leather Manuf's	175	Manuf's & Merchants	103
Seventh Ward	111	Central National	107
State of New-York	110	Fourth National	105
Commerce	119¾	Ninth National	106
Mec. B. Assoc'n	116	Tenth National	102½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93½	Del. L. & W. 2d M	95¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	90	Tol. & W. 1st M	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	90	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7's.con.1876	126½	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	126½	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	69½
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	96	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88	87
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	89	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	74½
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	89½	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	76
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	98
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	96	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	94
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	107½	Morris & Essex 2d M.	86½
M. C. new 1st M. 8s. '82	110½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	99
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	91
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	90¼	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	77
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870	112	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	70
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	78	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	87
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	96	Peninsula R. R. bonds	83
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91½
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	88½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Con. 7 ℔ cent. ex. bds.	85½	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	88	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	106
Han. & St. Joe. L. G.	101	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M.	83
Lack. & West'n. bds.	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	94½
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	95		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,645,377 98; payments, $3,287,446 17; balance, $101,566,153 42. The receipts include for Customs, $385,000; gold notes, $1,115,000.

The report is current that the Equitable Life Insurance Company are about to erect a very magnificent white marble building on the corner of Broadway and Cedar-street, to cost, it is said, about $1,400,000, exclusive of the ground lots.

The recent scrip Dividend of 10 ℔ cent. on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Stock is now being paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Office.

The transfers of both classes of the Chicago and Northwest Stocks are now closed for the first of June annual election of Directors.

The following is a statement of deposits and coinage at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, during the month of April, 1868:

Deposits.

		Value.
Gold deposits		$295,828 59
Silver deposits and purchases		26,656 13
Total deposits		$322,484 72

Gold Coinage.

	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	6,820	$136,400 00
Fine bars	19	11,695 22
Total	6,839	$148,095 22

Silver.

Dollars	10,100	$10,100 00
Half dollars	53,700	26,850 00
Quarter dollars	100	25 00
Dimes	72,100	7,210 00
Half dimes	100	5 00
Three cent pieces	100	3 00
Fine bars	9	642 43
Total	136,209	$44,835 43

Nickel and Copper.

One cent pieces	340,000	$3,400 00
Two cent pieces	100,000	2,000 00
Three cent pieces	263,000	7,860 00
Five cent pieces	2,010,000	100,500 00
Total	2,712,000	$113,760 00

Recapitulation.

Gold coinage	6,839	$148,095 32
Silver	136,209	44,835 43
Nickel and copper	2,712,000	113,760 00
Total	2,855,048	$306,690 75

The annual election at the Produce Exchange this afternoon resulted in the choice of the following ticket:

For Trustees for the ensuing year—Francis M. French, Wm. H. Newman, Edward Cromwell, Stephen W. Carey, Stephen D. Harrison, Geo. D. Cragin, J. S. Williams, R. J. Randolph, Francis P. Sage. *For Inspectors of Election*—Edward M. Banks, Wm. E. Barnes, Gilbert Oakley.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning says of the coal trade:

"The anthracite coal tonnage this season opens propitiously. On the 23d ult. it was 2,674,682 tons, against 2,472,459 tons to corresponding date last year. The Reading Railroad shows the largest tonnage of any of the carrying companies, reaching, by its weekly report, 932,274 tons, an increase on last year's business to the same time of 92,491 tons. The Lehigh Valley Railroad stands next in the amount of its business, having already carried this year 722,359 tons—an increase of 253,824 tons over its tonnage to the same date last year.

The increase of the latter Company thus far, it will be seen, is nearly three times that of the Reading; and should it continue at the same rate for the remainder of the year, it will tread next year close on the heels of its great rival, and it may perhaps considerably exceed it. The aggregate tonnage of the Reading last year, including bituminous coal, was 3,446,826 tons; that of the Lehigh Valley, 1,948,388 tons—a difference in favor of the Reading of 1,498,438 tons. At the present rate of increase on last year's tonnage, the Reading will foot this year 3,826,000 tons, and the Lehigh Valley, by a continuance of its rate of increase, will foot an aggregate of over 3,000,000 tons—reducing the difference in the tonnage of the two roads to about 825,000 tons, against a difference of 1,498,438 tons in 1867. And this, too, without taking into consideration the advantage to result from its recent consolidation with the Hazleton Company, which has heretofore divided its business with the road and the Navigation. The Hazleton region last year gave to the Navigation 239,067 tons. It is fair to presume that nearly or quite the whole of this, with its natural increase, will this year go to the Lehigh Valley Railroad."

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Amity-st., n. s., 111.9 ft. e. of Macdougal-st., 22x100	$10,000
Broadway and 215th-st. to 10th-av.	7,000
Broome-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Orchard. 20x87.6	10,000
Clinton-st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 50x100	28,000
Delancey-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of Cannon-st., 21x75	8,000
Eldridge-st., w. s., Nos. 15, 17 and 17½, 50x100	24,000
Greenwich-st., e. s., No. 347, 25x1000	q. c. nom.
Greenwich-st., w. s., No. 442, 20.10x80	18,000
Houston-st., n. s., 67.4 ft. e. of Av. D, 22.8x70	9,000
Jane-st., s. s., 110 ft. w. of Washington-st., 44x70.5	8,000
Monroe-st., n. s., 22.1 ft. e. of Montgomery-st., 20x67.3	8,500
Orchard-st., w. s., 58 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 27x50.2	17,300
Perry-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-st., 51.6x95	13,000
Washington and Bank sts., n. e. cor., 22.9x65.5	16,000
Washington and Carlisle sts., n. w. cor., 38x18.11	9,000
Washington-st., e. s., 78.6 ft. n. of Horatio-st., 18.1x91x12.1x7x5.7x65.5	7,500
3d-st., No. 282, 22.6x100.6	15,000
10th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x92.4	17,000
12th-st., s. s., 300.6 ft. w. of Greenwich-av., 20.7x89.9x20.8x91.9	5,000
12th-st., n. s., 61.9 ft. e. of 4th-st., 22x33.5x18.4x32.3	4,500
13th-st., n. s., bet. Av. A and B. lot No. 510, Stuyvesant estate	10,900
14th-st., s. s. (No. 328 east), 22.6x103.3	17,400
14th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x103	20,000
18th-st., n. s., 292.10 ft. e. of 5th-av., 38.9x77x8.6x56x7x26.6	50,000
21st-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	24,500
23d-st., n. s., 131.5 ft. w. of Av. A, 150x197.6x75x98.9x75x98.9	60,000
25th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x98.9	7,000
28th-st., s. s., 380 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x98.9	4,000
28th-st., s. s., lot No. 816, Cruger's Rose Hill estate, 25x98.8	20,000
28th-st., s. s., lot No. 817, Cruger's Rose Hill estate, 25x98.8	
31st-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	23,440
32d-st., n. s., 336.3 ft. w. of 9th-av., 21.3x98.9	12,000
41st-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x98.9	13,500
42d-st., n. s., 227.10 ft. e. of Broadway, 20x100.5	34,000
46th-st. s. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5	23,000
47th-st., n. s., 337.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18.9x100.5	18,250
51st-st., s. s., 218.9 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.5	11,000
53d-st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of 2d-av., 103x100.5	20,000
53d-st., n. s., 410 ft. w. of 5th-av., 4x100.5	2,000
53d-st., n. s., 231.3 ft. e. of 7th-av., 118.9x100.5	18,150
57th-st., n. s., 322 ft. w. of 1st-av., 66.2x100.4	25,000
60th-st., n. s., 45 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5	32,000
71st-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x102.2	10,000
74th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102x125x25x100x76.8	8,500
76th-st., n. s., 45 ft. e. of Madison-av., 50x204.4	20,000
78th-st., n. s., 152.10 ft. w. of 2d-av., 13.10x102.2	14,500
78th-st., n. s., 180.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 13.10x102.2	
83d-st., n. s., 255.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25.7x102.2	8,700
83d-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 80x102.2	26,000
84th-st., n. s., 161.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x102	11,000
86th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Avenue B, 75x100.8	2,625
96th-st. and 11th-av., n. e. cor., 25.2x325x100.11x725x75.9x100	39,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 51st-st., 50x100	10,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 129 ft. n. of 15th-st., 21.5x100	5,200
Av. D, w. s., 72 ft. s. of 10th-st., 22x93	8,500
1st-av. and 89th-st., n. e. cor., 25x113	5,100
1st-av. and 77th-st., n. e. cor., 178.9x77.1x½ block x 34.4x102.2x94	12,500
1st-av., w. s., 24.9 ft. s. of 25th-st., 24.8x75	10,000
1st-av., w. s., 57.6 ft. n. of 7th-st., 20x50	15,500
1st-av., e. s., 51.1 ft. n. of 78th-st., 25.6x100	3,250
3d-av., e. s., 59.10 ft. n. of 38th-st., 17.4x75	18,300
5th-av. and 118th-st., n. w. cor., 45x140x52x—	12,000
5th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 56th-st., 25x100	24,000
6th-av. and 49th-st., s. w. cor., 25x100	30,000
6th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 57th-st., 100x96x25x19.7x75x75.5	41,250
8th-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of 36th-st., 24x100	33,500
9th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 52d-st., 25x100	6,000
10th-av. and 58th st., n. w. cor., 100.5x100	22,000

Leases Recorded.

Barclay-st., n. s., No. 168 Trinity Church map, 25x75, 5 years, per year	$3,000
Chatham-st., No. 60, 5 years, per year	2,500
Dutch-st., w. s., 83.5 ft. s. of Fulton-st., 21.10x101.8, 21 years, per year	750
Greenwich-st., No. 324, 2 years, per year	3,500
Greenwich-st., No. 324, 3 years, per year	3,750
Madison and Montgomery sts., s. e. cor., 17x49.8x18.6x49.10, 21 years, per year	200
12th-st., No. 23 and 25, 5 years, per year	1,000
14th-st., n. s., 144 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x103.3, 20 years, per year	300
43th-st., n. s., 214 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5, 21 years, per year	500
8th-av. and 143d-st. to 144th-st. 5 years, per year	1,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Bond-st., 25x100	10,000
Atlantic-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 25x80	8,500
Baltic-st., n. s., 148 ft. s. e. of Henry-st., 25x99.10	10,750
Bartlett-st., n. s., 103.8 ft. s. w. of Broadway, 25x80	5,800
Bergen-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 20x100	7,400
Bergen-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 20x100	7,400
Bergen-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 20x100	7,400
Bergen-st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 20x160	7,000
Bergen-st., n. e. s., 217.10 ft. n. w. of 4th-av., 20x100	nom.
Bergen-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 25x127.9½	300
Bergen-st., n. s., 217.10 ft. n. w. of 4th-av., 20x100	900
Bridge-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Tillary-st., 25x100	5,300
Fox-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Ash-st., 100x150x10x25x29x200	6,800
Butler-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	4,800
Butler-st., n. s., 330 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20x100	8,000
Cranberry and Henry sts., n. w. cor., 87.10x100.10	20,000
Dean-st., s. s. 373.4 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100	11,000
Degraw-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Cheever-pl., 20x75	7,750
Douglass-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Smith-st., 18.9x100	7,000
Division-st., n. s., 183.6¼ ft. e. of Kingsland-av., 5x86x112.8x100.0¾x31.6	750
Duffield-st., n. s., 200 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 25x100.3	6,500
Duffield-st., e. s., 110 ft. s. of Johnson-st., 16.8x100	3,400
Eckford-st., w. s., 59.5¼ ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 45.4½x87.0½x10.3x66	1,350
Elliott-place, w. s., 254.8 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 20x100	—
Elm-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of Central-av., 75x100	1,900
Franklin-st., w. s., 46.6 ft. n. of India-st., 38x95	6,000
Fulton-st., e. s., 85.2 ft. s. of High-st., 16.11x89.3½x17.9x91.7	19,300
Fort Green-place, w. s., 298.6 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 21x100	14,000
Furman-st., w. s., water lot, adjoining Martin's property	nom.
Garden-st., w. s., 63.2 ft. s. of Joralemon-st., 25x85	2,000
Hart-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Yates-av., 100x21.5x—x677.5x200x600, ext. to Willoughby and Hart avs.	28,000
Hart-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 50x100	5,800
Henry and Union sts., n. e. corner, 40x94x60x23x100x117	12,000
Herbert-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of William-st., 25x100	375
Herkimer-st., s. s., 42.2 ft. e. of Perry-av., 18.9x93.1x19.6x99.2	5,500
Herkimer-st., s. s., 226 ft. e. of St. Andrew's-place, 67.6x95.7	2,175
Hewes-st., s. s., 156.6 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 22.3x100	10,000
Hewes-st., s. s., 178.9 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 22.3x100	
Hewes-st., s. s., 134.3 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 22.3x100	8,500
Hickory-st., n. s., 235.9 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 47.7½x100	2,400
India-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Washington-st., 50x100	2,500
Jackson-st., s. s. 100 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x100	500
Kent-st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x82.4	2,000
Lawrence-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 25x107.6	6,400
Lefferts-st., s. s., 168.1½ ft. w. of Franklin-av., 80x125	8,250
Leonard-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Colyer-st., 50x100	7,500
Leonard and Stagg sts., n. e. corner, 25x60	6,300
Madison-st., s. s., 118 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 18.9x100	7,500
Morton-st., s. s., 54 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 18x80	6,250
Monroe-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Washington-st., 25x100	515
Oxford-st., e. s., 219.6 ft. s. of Park-av., 16.8x100	4,050
Pacific-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Grand-av., 151.3x100	12,360
Dean-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Grand-av., 225x110	
Pacific-st., n. s., 85.3 ft. e. of Bond-st., 20.9x90	6,250
Plymouth-st., s. s., 83.6 ft. e. of Main-st., 22x96.10	4,000
Powers-st., s. s., 101 ft. w. of Smith-st., 19x72	3,500
Powers-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100	2,000
Prince-st., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 25x85	3,840
Prospect-st., n. s., between Bridge and York sts., lot No. 72	3,750
Rush-st., s. s., 14.2 ft. w. of Division-av., 28x100	11,500
Rush-st., s. s., 37.2 ft. w. of Division-av., 23x100	
Sackett-st., s. s., 416 ft. w. of Van Brunt-st., 92.4x60x95x60	25,000
Sackett-st., s. s., 376 ft. w. of Van Brunt-st., 40x95	
Sackett-st. s. s., 100 ft. e. of Buffalo-av., 127.9½x45.6x158x128x46x110x94x110	975
Sands-st., n. s., lot No. 129 T. Cooper's map, (5th Ward,) 21.9x100x22x100	7,500
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	15,000
Skillman-st., e. s., 115 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 3x100	200
St. Andrew's-place, e. s., 175.7 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 60x90	1,575
Taylor-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Myrtle-av., 20x60	5,000
Tillary and Washington sts., n. e. cor., 21x81.7x15.8x82.1	12,000
Union and Columbia sts., n. w. cor., 23x99.8	20,000
Varet-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	1,475
Warren-st., n. s., 228.10 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.9x81	8,500
Warren-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 4th-av., 40x100	12,000
Washington-st., e. s., lot No. 49, Sand's map	7,000
Wyckoff-st., No. 1	4,000
1st-st., s. s., 170.7 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 79.9x19.8½x80.2x19.8½	5,650
1st-st., e. s. 25 ft., s. of North 9th-st., 25x100	nom.
2d-st., w. s. 124.6 ft. s. of South 2d-st., 24.9x75	6,750
South 3d-st., s. s. 40 ft. w. of 9th-st., 20x71.3	2,400
South 3d-st., s. s. 40 ft. w. of 9th-st., 20x71.3	4,000
4th-st., n. w. s. 92.6 ft. s. w. of North 8th-st., 22.6x100	1,000
4th-st., n. w. s. 70 ft. s. w. of North 8th-st., 22.6x100	1,000
4th-st., e. s. 250 ft. s. of Union-st., 25x100	575
6th-st., n. w. s. 25 ft. s. w. of North 6th-st., 35x74	1,100
6th-st., s. s. 331.0¼ ft. e. of 5th-av., 16.9x100	4,300
North 6th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 7th-st., 25x100	1,775
North 8th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th-st., 20x200	8,200
South 9th-st., s. s., 68.9 ft. e. of 7th-st., 23x120	11,000
South 10th st., s. s., 146 ft. w. of 4th-st., 23x44x—x31.2x70.7	8,000
11th-st. and Broadway, s. e. corner, 25x100	5,000
16th-st. and 6th-av., n. w. corner, 21x80	4,500
20th-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of 10th-av., 20x100.2	1,400
22d-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. s. w. of 6th-av., 25x100	1,700
Bedford-av., e. s., 20 ft. n. of Gates-av., 20x85	nom
Bedford-av., w. s., 225 ft. s. of Tillary-st., 171x18.9x100x89	8,800
Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank road, s. e. s., 72.8½ ft. s. w. of Van Siclen-av., irregular lot	3,500
Van Siclen-av., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Baltic-st. lots Nos. 141 and 143	
Carlton-av., e. s., 556.7 ft. s. of Fulton. 16.5x100	3,800
Carlton-av., e. s., 180 ft. s. of Greene-av., 20x100	11,000
Central-av., e. s., 100 ft. of Suydam-st., 175x100	6,000
Cypress Hills road, s. s., 243 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 25x100	2,950
DeKalb-av., n. s., 30 ft. e. of Kent-av., 19.2x80x0.2x49x20x30x80	5,500
DeKalb-av., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 131x26.9¼x123.6x25	2,000
DeKalb and Vanderbilt avs., n. w. cor., 124.7x94.0¼x20x19.7¼x48.8x40x84.1	63,000
Franklin-av., w. s., 350 ft. s. of Tillary-st.	2,500
Franklin-av., w. s., 156.11 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 16.8x98.4	5,500
Fulton-av., n. s., 147 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 84.5x26.2x81.8x26.2	9,700
Fulton-av., n. s., 68.4½ ft. e. of Portland-av., 59.2x20x6x1.6x8.6x39.6x32x20	9,999
Gates-av., n. s., 175 ft. of Bedford-av., 20x100	7,000
Gates-av., n. s., 60 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 20x70	8,500
Gates-av., n. s., 85 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 20x100	7,000
Graham-av., e. s., 59 ft. s. of Brown-st., 96.5x48.0¼x98.7x48	1,200
Greene-av., n. s., 115 ft. e. of Classon-av., 80.11x18.1x52.6x32.10x15.10x18.1x105x24.2x20x93	3,675
Kent-av., w. s., 104.10 ft. s. of Little Nassau-st., 25x100	2,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 13.1 ft. w. of Claremont-av., 20x70.6	7,750
Lafayette and Franklin avs., s. w. cor., 100x128	7,500
Lafayette-av., n. s., 297 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 19.3x100	6,400
Marcy-av. and Keap-st., s. e. cor., 85x92x96.9x76.9	3,825
Meserole-av. and Oakland-st., s. w. cor., 25x75	1,500
Meserole-av., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Oakland-st., 50x100x75x25x75	1,850
Myrtle-av., n. s., 280 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20x100	5,000
Paca-av. and Warren-st., n. w. cor., 52.9½x100	725
Portland-av., e. s., 159 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 22x100	16,500
Fulton-av., n. s., 95.1 ft. w. of Reid-av., 58.6x13.2x58x19.1	3,000
Troy-av. and Herkimer-st., s. e. cor., 66x100	8,250
Van Cott-av. and Smith-st., n. e. cor., 25x95	625
Vanderbilt-av., w. s., 227.8 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x100	2,750
Yates-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Quincy-st., 80x80	1,800
4th-av. and 37th-st., n. w. cor., 100.2x260	nom.
4th-av. and 40th-st., n. w. cor., 285x89x—x—x75.4½	1,500
4th-av. and 37th-st., n. w. cor., 25.2x100, lot adjoining above	1,000
Ridgewood and Hale avs., s. e. cor., 50x100	11,284
Hale-av., e. s., 300 ft. s. of Ridgewood-av., 100x100	
6th-av. and Union-st., n. e. corner, 90x92.6	7,400

Leases Recorded.

Franklin and Noble sts., s. e. cor., 5 years, per yr.	$1,800
Fulton-av., No. 1,269, 3 years, per year	500
Graham-av. and DeBevoise-st., n. e. corner, 3 years, per year	360

Flatbush.

Diamond-st., n. s., 1202.1 ft. e. of Main-st., 20x100	$3,000
Little-lane, corner Coney Island road, 29.7-10 acres	51,082
Pumss-st., e. s., 226.5 ft. s. of Erasmus-st., 25.5x150	50

Gravesend.

Ridge-av., s. s. indefinite locality, 1 plot	$2,950

New Lotts.

Division-av., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Sigel-av., 25x100	$250

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Lot in North Salem, on Purdy's Station Road, ½ acre	1,800
Lot in Tuckahoe, near the Harlem R. R., 3-5 acre	4,000
Lot in Yonkers on the e. s. Saw-mill River road, 25 acres	4,000
Lot in Eastchester (No. 18) on the White Plains road, 73x68	400
7 lots in Morrisania, known as lots A, B, C, D, D 2, D 3, and E, on Edsall-st. and Main-st., 100x75	66,700
32 lots in West Laws, Nos. 282 to 323, on Av. A, 800x250	15,000
Lot in Yonkers on the e. s. Broadway, 130x100	7,500
Lot in Tarrytown, known as John Archer's homestead, containing 7 lots on Grove-st., 120x350	6,000
Lot in Mount Pleasant, on the Kensico road, 55 acres	11,000
Lot in Morrisania, on the w. s. Home-av., 100x25	500
Lot in Yonkers, on Riverdale-av., 3¾ acres	4,375

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

South 3d-st., n. s., 86 ft. e. of Coles-st., 14x62.6	$4,400
Grand-st., s. s., 216.6 ft. w. of Henderson-st., 20x64.10	4,250
Henderson-st., e. s., 205 ft. n. of Montgomery-st., 22.1½x50.3	4,500
Grove-st., lot No. 21, block No. 37, 25x100	10,600
Morris-st., s. s., 225 ft. from Hudson-st., 93.6x204	100,000
South 2d-st., No. 100, w. of Prospect-st., 17x50	3,200
Stuben-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Warren-st., 20.6½x53	1,900
Monmouth and South 1st sts., s. w. cor., 50x100	3,500
Coles and South 1st sts., n. e. cor., 50x140	10,200
South 5th-st., s. s., 143.5 ft. e. of Coles-st., 20.6x95	7,500

Hoboken.

Willow-st., w. s., 101.9 ft. s. of 14th-st., 100.9x200	$1,600
Washington-st., w. s., 63 ft. s. of 7th-st., 13.10x75	6,700
Washington-st., w. s., 76.10 ft. s. of 7th-st., 22x95	9,800
6th and River sts., n. w., corner, 50x100	10,500
Meadow-st., e. s., 244 ft. s. of 2d-st., 20x95	5,000

Hudson City.

Palisade-av., lots Nos. 72, 74, 76, 78, 101.1x115.11	$6,000
Prospect-av., n. s., 134.8½ ft. e. of Bergen wood-av., 19.5½x134.2	3,250
Bergen wood-av., w. s., lot No. 12, Cadmus' map, 25x102	3,200
Madison-av., s. s., lot No. 27, Carpenter's map, 25x49.6	1,750
Franklin-st., n. s., 50.01 ft. e. of Clark-av., 25 ft. front	2,400
Montgomery-av. and Jackson-st., s. e. cor., 58x55	6,000
South-st., s. s., lot No. 373 Centre Hill map, 25x100	500
Clark-av. and Colden-st., n. e. cor., 25x100	860

North Bergen.

Road to Hudson County Agricultural Society land, w. s., 2½ acres	$2,587

Bergen.

Hudson-av., s. s., 207 ft. from Cedar-Bush road, 93.6x167.2	$6,900
Gardner-av., s. s., lot No. 38, block No. 4	500
Bergen-st., s. s., adjoining Converse, 75x72	11,000

Bergen Point.

Avenue W and 3d-st., n. e. corner, 127x128	$3,257

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY are again in the market, and attention is called to the advantages which they offer as an investment. About $12,000,000 of the bonds were sold last year, being nearly all that the company were authorized to issue upon the road, so far as completed. It is expected that not less than 300 miles more road will be finished this year, and a part of the bonds issued upon it will be offered for sale. The reports of the Company's operations in 1867 show a satisfactory success, the net earnings for eight months ending Dec. 31, upon an average of 386 miles of road in operation, having been $1,069,136 08. The interest upon the bonds of the company for this distance was $247,040 in gold, or $345,856 in currency, leaving a balance, after paying this interest, of $723,280. The bonds are for $1,000 each, and have thirty years to run from Jan. 1, 1868. They bear six per cent. gold interest. (equal to nearly nine per cent. in currency,) payable at the company's office in this City on the first day of January and July. They are offered for the present at par and accrued interest in currency, but *principal as well as interest is made payable in gold.*

The security of these bonds may be briefly explained. It is known that the Government gives liberal aid toward building the line from Omaha to San Francisco, loaning the Company United States bonds to an average amount of $28,000 per mile. For security, the Government takes a second mortgage, the act of July 2, 1864, expressly providing that the Company's own bonds (which they are authorized to issue in amount equal to the loan of the United States bonds, and no more,) *shall be a first mortgage*, and take precedence of all other claims whatsoever. The value of the bonds, as an investment, therefore, depends upon the value of the road and the amount of its business. It was completed last year 540 miles west of Omaha, and it is expected that during the present year 300 miles more will be finished. That it is built and equipped in so thorough a manner as to make it a first-class railroad, is testified by the three Government Inspectors, who are especially appointed to make critical examination of the work. The construction and equipment cost three times the amount of Company bonds issued, and its value must daily augment as traffic increases in the region which it traverses. The net earnings for the eight months ending Dec. 31, as shown above, *were more than three times the interest* upon the Company's bonds. In addition to their safety and profit, they offer every convenience of a convertible investment. The gold coupons will be cashed by bankers in any part of the country, and the bonds are taken as security for loans at the lowest current rates. Copies of the pamphlet for 1868, together with all other desired information, can be obtained at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, or of JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-street.

☞ BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvemets Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 4, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	66	Barley, bushels	63,299
Flour, bbls.	1,682	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	14,302
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Pork, bbls.	163
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	379
Wheat, bushels	214,426	Lard, pkgs	299
Corn, bushels	58,717	Beer, tcs. and bbls.	265
Rye, bushels	7,988	Whisky, bbls.	....
Oats, bushels	70,668	Petroleum, bbls.	....

ASHES—Have been slow of sale at $8 50@ $8 62 for Pots, and $11@$11 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been fair for all desirable styles of work, and prices have been quoted very firm, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths' $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $2@$2 62; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2@$2 75; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 15@$2 10; Ladies' Sewed Goat, Kid and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1, ℔ pair.

COFFEE—Has been quiet but steady. Java at 23c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 8¾c.@13¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been comparatively quiet, to-day, but held very firmly. The sales add up only 1,758 bales, including 702 bales to spinners, 696 bales to speculators, and 360 bales to shippers.

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	30	30¼	30½@30¾
Good Ordinary	31	31¼	31½@31¾
Low Middling	32	32¼	32½@32¾
Middling	33	33¼	33½@33¾
Good Middling	34	34¼	34½@34¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	4,130
Receipts last week	6,452
Receipts preceding week	10,662
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	325,221
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	552,743
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	1,508
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	191,316
Exports since Sept. 1	339,973
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	82,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,067,000
Receipts same time 1866–7	1,655,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,331,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,483,000
Exports same time 1866–7	1,194,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	250,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	400,000

FLAX—Has been inactive at former quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate inquiry prevails to-day for all kinds of State and Western Flour, prices of which have declined 5c.@15c. ℔ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,100 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 60@$9 40; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $9 75@$10 35; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 35@$11, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10@$10 50 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 60@$9 40
Extra State	9 75@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 00@10 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 55@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 00@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25@16 75

Southern Flour has been inactive and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 470 bbls. at $10 20@$11 25 for poor to fair, and $11 25@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is in more demand but is cheaper; sales have been reported of 3,500 sacks at $12@$13 75 for extras, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in slack demand at $8 10@$9 90 for interior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 75@$6 for Western; $6 for Caloric; $5 90 for City, and $6 40@$6 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in much better supply and more active demand, chiefly for export, at a further reduction of 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 127,500 bushels, including White Canada at $3 01; Choice Amber Spring, Green Bay, at $2 65; No. 1 Spring at $2 51@$2 52; No. 2 Spring at $2 40@$2 42; Mixed No. 1 and 2 Spring at $2 44@$2 45; No. 3 Spring at $2 35; and Amber State at $2 90 ℔ bushel. Corn has been moderately active, closing in favor of sellers; sales have been reported of 73,000 bushels at $1 13@$1 16½ for New Mixed Western, in store and afloat, the latter rate for small lots of Choice; $1 15@$1 15½ for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; $1 20@$1 22 for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; $1 14@$1 17½ for New Straw-colored and White Southern, and $1 17@$1 19 for White Western, in store, ℔ bushel. Rye has been quite dull and much depressed in price, closing at 85c.@90c. for State, ℔ bushel; sales 46,000 bushels. Barley has been in better supply and moderate demand at easier prices. Sales have been reported of 17,500 bushels Canada West, part at $2 25 ℔ bushel. Of Barley Malt, 2,500 bushels were sold at $2 15@$2 20; of Canada Peas, 14,000 bushels, in bond, at $1 45@$1 50 ℔ bushel. Oats have been in good demand and firmer; sales have been reported of 51,000 bushels Western at 86c.@86½c., chiefly at 86c., delivered, ℔ bushel. The Albany *Argus*, of this morning, says: "As we stated in our last weekly report, boats which had been icebound in the canal reached the river on Sunday last. All that were in the canal east of Schenectady were quickly passed into the river, but there was more delay attending the movements of those west of that point. Between noon on Wednesday and the day following a large fleet passed Fultonville; since then, from some unexplained cause, the number has largely fallen off. It cannot be that we have got to the end of the ice-bound fleet. The quantity of Grain which has passed down the river this week is large; of Wheat, 837,900 bushels; of Corn, 297,900 bushels; of Oats, 326,700 bushels; of Barley, 172,000 bushels; of Rye, 51,900 bushels; of Malt, 3,800 bushels; in all 1,690,200 bushels. The following grain boats have passed Fultonville during the 24 hours ending 10 A. M., May 2, 1868: Eddy F. George, Buffalo, wheat; Asa W. Douglass, Lockport, oats and flour; J. Butts, Oswego, wheat; Geo. W. Bennett, Oswego, barley; Jas. Scribner, Buffalo, wheat; M. P. Bush, Oswego, wheat and rye; A. S. Beverly, Buffalo, wheat; A. L. Grifn, Buffalo, wheat.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair request at 80c.@85c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ₿ 100 lbs. Straw has been in moderate request at 70c.@95c. for short and long, ₿ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet, but steady, including American at 10c.@55c. for new; older growths, 5c.@25c., and Foreign at 20c.@50c. ₿ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c.; choice to fancy, 45c.@50c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; prime to choice 35c.@50c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 30c.@55c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@25c.; old Olds, 5c.@15c. Foreign—Canadians, 15c.@50c.; Bavarians, 30c.@40c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ₿ lb.

HEMP—Has been held firmly, but has been inactive.

LATHS—Have been in less request at $3@$3 25 for Eastern, ₿ 1,000.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 37c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@95c. ₿ gallon. Stock, 6,748 hhds.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in less demand and rather heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 69c.@71c. ₿ gallon; Crude at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3 31@$8 37 ₿ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 62½; Pitch at $3 37@$3 50 ₿ bbl.

OILS—Continue in limited demand, including Crude Whale at 75c.@76c.; Bleached Whale at 83c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 55; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 12@$1 16; Olive, $2 50@$2 62½ ₿ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair demand and decidedly buoyant in price at 13c.@14¼c. for Crude in bulk; 18c.@19c. for do. in bbls.; 27½c.@31c. for Refined, in bond, and 32½c.@33½c. for Refined, free, ₿ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand to-day at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,200 bbls., in lots, at $29 37@$29 50, closing at $29 50 regular, for New Western Mess; $28@$28 50, chiefly at $28 25, for old Mess; $28 25@$28 50 for Thin Mess; $25 50@$26 for Prime Mess; $23 75@$24 12, chiefly $24, for Prime and Extra Prime, ₿ bbl. Cut Meats have been quiet but steady. Sales equal to 280 pkgs. at 17c.@18½c., chiefly at 18c., for Hams; 20c.@22c. for bagged do.; and 13¼c.@13¾c. for Shoulders, ₿ lb. Bacon continues scarce and very quiet at about former prices; sales have been reported since our last of only small lots at 14¾c. for Cumberlands, and 15⅝c.@15¾ for Short Rib, ₿ lb. Lard has been in moderate demand at buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 700 tcs. and bbls., at 18⅝c.@19⅝c. for poor to choice, ₿ lb. Beef continues in request, at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 425 bbls. Tierce Beef is quite dull, including Prime Mess at $36@$39 and India Mess at $40@$44 ₿ tierce; sales since our last 125 tcs. Beef Hams have been inactive at $35 50@$37 ₿ bbl. Butter and Cheese have attracted less attention. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ₿ lb	.52 @55
Pennsylvania, ₿ lb	.52 @55
State firkins, ₿ lb	none.
State, half-firkin tubs, ₿ lb	.51 @53
Welsh tubs, ₿ lb	.48 @51
Western firkins, ₿ lb	none.
Western, tubs, ₿ lb	.40 @45

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₿ lb	.16½@17½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ₿ lb	.15½@16½
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ₿ lb	.13½@15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₿ lb	.15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₿ lb	.14 @15
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ₿ lb	.9@10

SUGARS—Have been in good demand at rather firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,740 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13¼c., and 191 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@13¾c. ₿ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at from 14½c.@16¾c. ₿ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 61,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12¾c.; 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@18¾c. ₿ lb.; 21,000 lbs. Grease at 8¼c.@11½c. ₿ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active, especially in the line of grain engagements for British ports, but rates have been quoted lower. For Liverpool, there were taken 52,500 bushels Wheat and Corn at 3½d.@4d. by sail, and 5d. by steamer; 7,500 bushels Peas, by steamer, at 5d. ₿ bushel. For Antwerp, a ship from Chincha Islands, at 70s. ₿ ton. For Bremen, a bark with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₿ bbl.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED meat and pastry cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, and first-class housemaids with unexceptionable references to some of the first families in Brooklyn, at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. Several excellent servants on hand for the country.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT, TIDY girls, with excellent City references, situations in one family, city or country, one as cook and do the coarse washing, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or regular waitress, and do fine washing and ironing in style. Wages $12 each. Call at 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class waitress, who thoroughly understands her business and has the best of City reference; no objection to going to the country for the Summer. Apply for two days at No. 50 East 13th-st., between Broadway and University-place, in the store.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended excellent cooks, ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, young girls for house and chamberwork.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a neat sewer, willing and obliging, and would make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 406 West 43d-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and to do plain sewing; has taken care of children for the past nine years, and is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 9 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., between 6th and Greenwich avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children and do sewing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, a situation in a private family; she is a very superior servant, and understands her business; good references. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has unexceptional City reference. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress or to take care of children and sew; has no objection to the country for the Summer months; has the best of City reference from her last place. No. 62 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 116 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., over the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; eleven years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 103 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 357 East 34th-st.

WANTED—WASHING AT HER OWN RESIDENCE, by a respectable young woman; is perfectly competent, and can give reference. Call at No. 435 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and do plain sewing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 258 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL a situation as chambermaid, and would also do fine washing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 14th-st.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A Protestant nurse and plain sewer, a situation; is very fond of children. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant; has the best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as waitress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 314 East 12th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, a situation; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 327 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and plain sewer; understands the care of an infant; no objection to the country; undoubted reference. Can be seen at No. 244 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; best City reference. Apply at No. 124 West 40th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook in a private family. Eight years' reference; can be seen for two days at No. 419 East 16th-st., near 1st-av., front room, first floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL girl, a situation to do chamberwork, and waiting or housework; or as nurse. Call on, or address, HOUSEWORK, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress. Can do French fluting and finest of muslins. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 446 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or to wait on grown children; has good City reference. Address No. 408 West 31st-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, who speaks three different languages, as saleswoman in a fancy or confectionery store. Address C., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, WHO DOES French fluting, clear starching, &c., a situation; City or country; good reference. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and maid; has the best of City reference. Ring hair-dresser's bell at 525 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has been two years in her last place; left through family breaking up house; has the very best City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer months. Call or address for two days M. S., No. 281 7th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class waitress, who thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of City reference; has no objections to going to the country. Apply for two days at No. 50 East 13th-st., between Broadway and University-place, in the store.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY YOUNG GIRL a situation in a small American family as cook, washer and ironer; can make good bread and biscuit, and is a good plain cook; has the best City reference. Call or address at No. 156 West 19th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of cookery; also, a splendid baker of bread, biscuit, pastry, cake, &c.; none need apply but a respectable private family; can furnish the best of City reference. Call at No. 53 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; would assist in the washing in a small family if required; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT middle-aged woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference. Call for two days at new No. 332 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a private family as a first-rate cook; is willing to do the plain washing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would do the washing if required; best City reference. Apply at No. 137 West 19th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION; understands all kinds of cooking; soups, meats, game, pastry, side dishes and all kinds of desserts. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children and sew; no objection to the country for the Summer months; has the best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 205 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 329 East 11th-st., in the basement, or address L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing, or would do housework in a small family; has good City reference. Call at No. 338 West 26th-st.; can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who is capable of taking a place either in the City or country; understands her business thoroughly; making butter, &c.; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 436 East 14th-st.; in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; would prefer to go in the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 247 East 39th-st., corner 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SERVANT, A situation as nurse; capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 935 Broadway, in the worsted store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl of steady habits to do the downstairs work of a small plain family, or would do general housework; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 194 1st-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family; is a good cook and baker, and good washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; the best City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chambermaid; or would do up fineries or take charge of children if required; is fully competent for either. Call or address No. 123 East 19th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would assist in washing and ironing; good references. Call, for two days, at No. 107 West 118th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and waitress in a small family. Call at the store No. 317 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 321 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; best of reference; no objection to the country. No. 325 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUATION in a private family to nurse and do plain sewing, or as chambermaid or waitress. Call at No. 134 West 25th-st., on first floor, up-stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class seamstress and hair-dresser; has the best reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 3, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to take care of children and assist in chamberwork; good references. Call in the bakery, No. 110 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation; is a good cook, and will assist in washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 144 East 15th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 East 21st-st., 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR chambermaid by a first-class young woman; can give best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 West 20th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHWOMAN, a situation to attend ladies to Europe; can take the entire charge of an infant for her passage across; best City reference. Can be seen at 50 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as cook; has no objection to go in the country; has City reference. Apply at No. 405 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL A situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamber-work; the best of City reference. Call at No. 158 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 370 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., in the tin store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as plain cook; assist with the washing, or laundress; reference given. Can be seen at No. 155 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress, and sews on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has five years' reference. Call or address 219 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, a situation as first-class waitress; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 303 East 26th-st.; fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in the country as chambermaid and plain sewer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 26 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands fish, soups, meats, poultry and game, is a good baker; City reference given. Call at No. 200 West 21st-st., corner of 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as professed cook in a private family; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 216 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse, or to assist with chamberwork; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 213 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant young women, wish to live together, situations, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Address No. 216 West 27th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; has eight years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 87 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or general housework; City or country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 147 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress; is a good fluter, or to assist in chamber work; City reference. West 20th-st., No. 111, (old No. 73,) first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS AN excellent baker; understands all kinds of pastry; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 118 Amity-st., between McDougal-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to take care of children and assist with housework; is willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at No. 212 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from last place. Apply at No. 111 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, the care of a gentleman's house for the Summer, or would engage to house-clean, wash or iron for a party. Call at No. 413 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE cook; has the best of City reference; lived five years in the last place. Apply at No. 212 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERWORK and waiting; thirteen months' reference. Apply at No. 230 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT waitress. Can be seen at last place, No. 47 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as wet nurse; after loosing her first baby. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 West Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 332 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or would take care of children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 423 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and plain sewing; satisfactory references given. Apply at No. 328 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation in a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 87 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer in a small family; best of City reference. Call at 716 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as copyist. Address M. S. P., Jersey-City Post-office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, a situation. Can be seen on Monday and Tuesday at No. 261 West 25th-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress or as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her duties; is willing and obliging and can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th-sts., room No. 17. Has no objection to go to the country.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, A situation in a small private family; or as first-class chambermaid, assisting with the washing and ironing and care of children; can give the very best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 134 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A SITUATION in a gentleman's family; understands her business in all its branches; has got the very best of City reference; three years in her last place. Apply at No. 431 4th-av., in the bookstore near 30th-st. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; would like to go to the country for the Summer with a nice private family; has the very best of City reference of four years from her last place. Can be seen at No. 83 West 33th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire care of a baby from its birth; would like to travel with a lady; good City reference. Call at No. 154 East 42d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation with a private family as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; understands French fluting; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl to do up-stairs work in a private family; is a good plain sewer and willing to take care of children, and willing to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days; has good reference. No. 436 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN A SITUATION as a thorough competent cook, in a private family or first-class boarding house or Summer house; can do French and Italian as well as English cooking, both meats and pastries; best of reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; would like to go to Newport with a family; good City reference. Apply at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, relatives, to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer season; good reference can be given. Call for Mrs. ANDERSON, No. 392 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse, to wait on an invalid lady, or to take charge of children; no objection to travel; good City reference. Apply at No. 402 East 12th-st., one flight of stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation as cook (no washing). Understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICABLE AND MOST reliable Protestant nurse, a situation; will take the entire care of an infant; is a good seamstress; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 153 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class seamstress; understands dress making thoroughly, and all kinds of family sewing; the best of reference. Call at No. 456 2d-av., near 26th-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress, who would assist with chamberwork; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference given. Call at No. 437 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; would like to go in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 154 East 42d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS WOMEN, situations together; one as first-class laundress, the other as first-class cook; would prefer the country; best of City reference can be given. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do the washing and ironing of a few gentlemen, or families' washing, on reasonable terms; can give satisfactory reference. Call at No. 338 West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER steady man, as gardener; knows his business, understands the care of horses, can drive; will be found willing and obliging to make himself useful. Address R. F., Box 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook; also, a young girl as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 94 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF NEAT and tidy habits a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging to assist with anything; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 591 2d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as laundress in a private family, or to do chamberwork and sewing; the best City reference. Call at No. 231 East 37th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; would like to engage with a family going to Europe or California; is never sea-sick, and used to travel. Call at No. 20½ West 16th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress in a small private family; can do fine washing and fluting; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 353 West 25th-st., first floor, front.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO GET the plain sewing of two or three private families; would prefer doing it at her own house; will do it well and give good satisfaction. Call at or address No. 353 West 25th-st., second floor front.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS to get a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's, at her own house; can do fluting and all kinds of fine washing; has first-class reference. Call at No. 590 8th-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN A situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker; can make butter, or will do general housework; in City or country; best of City reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation as nurse for a middle-aged woman, who is perfectly competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth. Can bring a child up by the bottle. Call at 334 Lexington-av., corner 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and sewing. Please call at No. 643 3d-av., in the shoe store, between 43d and 44th-sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands pastry, game and soups; also making butter and ice cream. Call for two days at No. 11 James-st., corner of New-Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as laundress in a private family, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 26 East 28th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A HOME IN SOME nice family for a little girl, as nurse maid; the child being willing and active, would give satisfaction. Address No. 362 7th-av., near 33d-st., front room, over the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls; one as laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at their present employer's for two days, No. 516 5th-av., corner 43d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, CAPABLE girl, to do cooking, or general housework; will be found a good plain cook, first-class washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress or chambermaid; would go to the country for the Summer; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 209 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer, or chamber work and washing; has five years' recommendation. City reference. Apply at No. 437 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 346 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, TO travel to Europe; is willing to wait on ladies or children; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 24 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to do general housework in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as good cook and baker, washer and ironer; has excellent City reference. Call on or address COOK, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO get the fine washing of a family; can do all kinds of fluting, fine laces. Call at or address No. 353 West 25th-st., first floor front.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS a situation; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 133 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS or chambermaid; good City reference. Call at No. 98 West 28th-st., first floor, rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress; with good reference. Call at No. 401 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET-NURSE, by a respectable widow woman, with a baby two months old; has good reference. No. 110 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

FINE WASHING AND IRONING—DONE in the neatest manner; first-class City reference. Call or address H. W. H., No. 209 West 26th-st., third floor, front room.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; can come well recommended with City reference; is sober and steady; has had 13 years' experience; is willing to go in the country, if required. Address T. T., private stables, No. 213 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a sober, steady man, who thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for two days, J. F. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a competent man in all respects; has no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Call or address No. 128 East 19th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A small private family by an Englishman of middle age, single; will be highly recommended by his present employers. Apply in basement No. 38 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and groom; has best City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a middle-aged Protestant man; understands farming; willing to go in the country; understands his business, and for competency, sobriety and fidelity can give the best of references; willing to make himself generally useful. Inquire in the Surveyor's Office, Custom House, Wall-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A married man; twenty years' experience in this City; six years in last place and ten years in former; apartments over stable preferred; no objection to a permanent place in the country. Any commands for J. M. addressed to F. E. Baldwin, Esq., carriage repository corner 10th-st. and Broadway, attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man (German) as gardener and coachman; understands gardening in all its branches, having had charge of a gentleman's place on the Hudson for four years; is willing to make himself generally useful; best reference given. Address J. J. D., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a single young man; can come well recommended; is sober and steady; has no objection to go to the country if required; has fourteen years' experience of the business. Address Stables, No. 123 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses in every particular; is a first-class driver; is now 22 years of age; has had seven years' experience; has the very best reference from last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom, either City or country; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging in every respect; first-class driver and groom; first-class City reference from his last place. Address T. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family by a very respectable man, who is thoroughly efficient in his business in every respect. Unexceptional reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 337½ East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman and gardener; is capable of taking charge of any gentleman's place; is faithful, honest and industrious, and not afraid to work; the best reference from last place. Address W. K., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION AS coachman or groom; has been brought up among horses for the last fifteen years; has no objection to working around the house, and is capable of taking care of a garden; has no objection to the country. Address F. S., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; can give the best City or country reference; none but a first-class gentleman need apply for me. Address J. S., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; no children; has a thorough practical knowledge of gardening in all its branches; has had many years' experience in this country; can give the best references. Address L. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and is a good driver, and can raise house vegetables and take care of a small place; has good reference from last employer. Address M. J., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT coachman and his wife situations; he is an experienced driver and groom, &c.; the wife is a superior laundress, does French fluting, &c.; City or country; best of references. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and plain gardener; understands the care of horses; is willing and obliging; has good references from his last employer. Address R. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom in a private family; is a careful driver; can produce four years' City reference from last place. Call or address M. C., at No. 37 West 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as groom and to assist in gardening and make himself useful to his master; can milk if required; has good references from his last employer. Address J. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable man who perfectly understands his business; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Address L. G., No. 404 6th-av., corner of 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business, and has first-class references; no objection to the country. Address J. W. B., for two days, at Mr. D. Wright's harness store, No. 305 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A SITUATION as first-class waiter; understands his business in all its branches. Can be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock, at his present employer's, No. 9 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman or groom; understands his business perfectly; can give satisfactory reference; has no objection to the country. Address J. NEWELL, Station E, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man who understands his business thoroughly; has six years' reference from his last employer; is a willing and obliging man. Address M. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN a situation as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUATION as butler or waiter in a private family; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Address WAITER, at Macfarland's book store, No. 957 Broadway, corner 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a young Englishman, (single;) thoroughly understands his business; good references, both England and America. Address H. A. T., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man as coachman in a private family; reference of nine years from last place. Can be seen for two days at Nos. 113 and 115 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; country preferred. Apply to A. Smyth, No. 385 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A MERCANTILE house by a lad who is willing to work, and can furnish first-class references. Address GEORGE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, A SITUATION to make gas of coal-oil, or resin, and fire up; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 267 Avenue A, first floor, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and gardener, and to make himself useful; the best of reference given. Address D. H., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN coachman, a situation; has best City reference as to capability, experience and sobriety; no objection to go in the country. Address J. A., Box 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address N. M., No. 901 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man of sober and steady habits; is a first-class city driver; can give the best of City reference. Call or address J. D., 1,252 Broadway, harness store.

AS JANITOR OR PORTER, BY A RESPECTABLE married man, who is not afraid of work, without encumbrance. Good city reference. Address CHARLES J., box 210 Times office.

WHO WANTS A LIVE BUSINESS MAN?—Salary or commission; one to travel; glassware, notions or hardware preferred. Address TRAVELER, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF 30 A SITUATION as book-keeper, correspondent, (French and English,) or in any capacity; refers to present employers for his integrity, punctuality, capability, &c. Address Box No. 86, Station D.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A YOUNG MAN, 22 years of age, in a wholesale or manufacturing business; good references will be given and a few thousand dollars furnished to perfectly responsible parties. Address, with full particulars, C. C., Box 130 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT A GENTLEMAN'S country-seat, a short distance from the City; either English, Welsh, Scotch or German. One who can produce good testimonials may find a good home by addressing Box No. 3,579 Post-office, with name and references.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE INTO the country, two women; one as experienced cook and to do the coarse washing; the other as waitress and to do the fine washing. Call at No. 24 West 46th-st., after 3 o'clock in the afternoon or before 10 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO GO IN THE country for the Summer, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with the washing. Apply, with good reference, at No. 37 West 35th-st. Wages moderate.

WANTED—A COLORED CHAMBERMAID AND waitress who thoroughly understands her business and can bring satisfactory recommendations, at No. 40 Park-av., corner 36th-st. Call Tuesday or Wednesday, from 2 o'clock to 7 P. M.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY A YOUNG colored man as waiter and general house-servant. Apply, with recommendations, at No. 553 5th-av., next to corner of 49th-st., before 12 o'clock M., for two days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, AN AMERICAN or English woman, experienced in the care of all household matters who can give satisfactory references. Address, stating full particulars, Box No. 4,675 Post Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO MAKE HIMSELF useful on a farm; to take care of horses and garden. Call on N. YOUNG, between 10 and 11 o'clock, No. 5½ Pine-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; she must understand hair-dressing, dressmaking and operating on a sewing-machine. Apply at No. 11 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AND INTELLIGENT young gentleman, desirous of studying law, as a student. Address CURIA, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG WOMAN WHO WANTS A permanent place, to do plain sewing and assist in a small family, may send her address to Miss TERRY, Box No. 2,334 New-York Post Office.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store; salary $100 first year. Address Box No. 761 Post-office.

WANTED—A NURSE COMPETENT TO TAKE entire charge of a baby; must be a neat seamstress. Apply, between 9 A.M. and 2 P.M., at No. 26 West 36th-st.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 46 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERFECTLY WELL.
May 2, 1868. M. F. R.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. WOOD, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George W. Wood in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of May, 1868, at 12 M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated, New-York, May 4, 1868.
my5-law3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALONZO TREADWELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Alonzo Treadwell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1868.
my5-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID WOOD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by David Wood, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 4th day of May, 1868.
my5-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARNOLD C. HAWES, a bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts; by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 4th day of May, A. D. 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
my5-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER D. STEWART, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the — day of May, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Walter D. Stewart, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Assignee,
my5-law3wTu* No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

NO. 897.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. AUSTEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John H. Austen, of Staten Island, New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who was one of the late firm of Austens & Spicer, of New-York City, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
Dated at New-York, the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my5-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,079.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN DAVIS, Junior, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Davis, Junior, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my5-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,067.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NOEL DAVIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Noel Davis, of the City of New-York in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of May, A. D., 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
m5-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of MERRICK MEYERS, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Merrick Meyers, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York in said district, who was, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated City of New-York, 30th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
my5-law3wTu* No 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE W. CARSON and MELVIN HARD, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George W. Carson, of the City of New-York, in said district, and Melvin Hard, of West Farms, in the County of Westchester, in said district, and of the estate of each of them, who were, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts, and each of them was adjudged a bankrupt, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated City of New-York, 4th day of May, A. D. 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
my5-law3wTu* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATTHIAS H. BARRETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the — day of May, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Matthias H. Barrett, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Assignee,
my5-law3wTu* No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED C. SMITH, JR., bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alfred C. Smith, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York the 30th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my5-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At the city of Poughkeepsie, the 1st day of May, A.D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of DAVID W. PIERCE, of the City of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
ROBERT F. WILKINSON, Assignee,
may5-law3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABEL DOWNS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 509.—Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at Waterloo, in said district, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Sterling G. Hadley, one of the Registers in bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
WILLIAM CLARK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABEL DOWNS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 509.—At Seneca Falls, N. Y., on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1868.—This is to give notice that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of Abel Downs, bankrupt, in said Court, and that on the 6th day of June next I shall apply to said Court for the settlement of my said accounts and for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
WILLIAM CLARK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of THEODORE BOLLENHAGEN, bankrupt. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Theodore Bollenhagen, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated Jersey City, April 29, 1868.
W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
my5-law3wTu* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of EDWIN D. EATON, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edwin D. Eaton who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated Jersey City, April 22, 1868.
W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
my5-law3wTu* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELI B. HAYWARD, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Eli B. Hayward, of Jersey City, County of Hudson, in the State of New-Jersey, and carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap21-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY KIRSTEIN, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry Kirstein, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated City of New-York, 4th day of May, 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
my5-law3wTu* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD S. BUTLER, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Edward S. Butler, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated City of New-York, 30th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
my5-law3wTu* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOSEPH CHAMPION, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Champion, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, April 22, 1868.
W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
my5-law3wTu* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY TEN BROOKTEER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
May 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AUGUST SHIMMEL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
May 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE S. FLINT, of Sing Sing, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
May 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN B. RYER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
May 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SOLOMON H. MURLIN, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 15th day of May, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
May 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY DATER, of Fordham, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
May 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB H. MILLER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
May 4, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM THORNAL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Thornal, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 27th day of April, 1868.
ap28-law3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND COFFIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edmund Coffin, doing business in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., before said Court, sitting in Chambers, at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner Nassau,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 25th day of April, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney. ap28-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. JONES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William B. Jones, doing business in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., before the said Court, sitting in Chambers, at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner Nassau,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York on the 25th day of April, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney.
ap28-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of EDWARD J. KILBOURNE.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Edward J. Kilbourne, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, and who was on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868—adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868.
D. W. KILBOURNE, Assignee,
ap28-law-3wTu No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. SALISBURY, bankrupt—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William D. Salisbury, of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap28-law3wTu No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HIRAM W. ROCKWELL, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Hiram W. Rockwell, of the town of Catskill, in the County of Greene and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated April 17, 1868.
RUFUS W. WATSON, Assignee,
ap28-law3wTu Catskill, Greene County, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD G. LOW, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Richard G. Low, of the town of Athens, in the County of Greene, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated April 17, 1868.
RUFUS W. WATSON, Assignee,
ap28-law3wTu Catskill, Greene County, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON FISHEL, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Simon Fishel, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt on his own petition in the District Court in said district.
Dated at New-York City, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap28-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES W. WOODHULL, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles W. Woodhull, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated City of New-York, 28th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
ap28-law3wTu* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES BECKER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Becker, of the town of Catskill, in the County of Greene, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated April 17, 1868.
RUFUS W. WATSON, Assignee,
ap28-law3wTu Catskill, Greene County, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES SAGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles Sager, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1868.
I. M. ANDRUSS,
No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 1st day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD H. STOKES, of the Village of Yonkers, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
May 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 6th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN S. BIRCH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
May 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. KNIFFIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
May 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN SMITH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
May 5, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS W. BROWN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Thomas W. Brown, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A.M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
SACKETT, WEBSTER & SACKETT, Attorneys,
my5-law3wTu* No. 162 Broadway, New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SUMNER W. BENNETT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Sumner W. Bennett, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 27th day of April, 1868.
ap28-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ASHER C. HAVENS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Asher C. Havens, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1868.
ap21-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES L. STRAW, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles L. Straw, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 18th day of April, 1868.
ap21-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAIAS WOLF WALLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Isaias Wolf Waller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of May, 1868 at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1868.
ap21-law3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BURRITT R. ELLIOTT, a bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
Dated New-York, 27th day of April, A. D. 1868.
ap28-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES H. JOHNSON, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles H. Johnson, of Union, in the County of Union, in the State of New-Jersey, formerly a member of the firm of Bird & Johnson, in the City, County and State of New-York, and who was, to wit, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York City, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap28-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 999.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSIAH W. THOMPSON, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Josiah W. Thompson, of the City of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 17th day of April, 1868.
ap28-law-3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK G. SPRINGMEYER, WILLIAM H. SPRINGMEYER and JOHN H. SPRINGMEYER, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Frederick G. Springmeyer, William H. Springmeyer, and John H. Springmeyer, [illegible] who were, on the 16th day of March, [illegible] bankrupts upon their own petition, [illegible] was adjudged a bankrupt [illegible] district.
Dated City of New-York, [illegible] 1868.
THOMAS PEARSON, Assignee,
ap21-law3wTu* [illegible]

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of [illegible] L. STRAUSS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of [illegible] L. Strauss, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap21-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CONSULAR SEAL CHAMPAGNE,
AS IMPORTED FOR NEW-YORK UNION CLUB.
An invoice of this delicate Dry wine just landed from steamship *Periere*.
TOMES, MELVAIN & CO., Sole Importers,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President; [illegible] Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings [illegible] and every kind of iron work for building purposes; also for bridges.

MACHINERY.

PAPER MACHINERY FOR SALE cheap, consisting of [illegible] rotary boilers, steam [illegible], Kinsley's [illegible], tanks, piping, shafting, [illegible] neous machinery [illegible] at DAVIS' machinery yard, Nos. 12 [illegible] Hudson-st., Jersey City, two blocks from the ferry.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. W. R. ALGER, OF BOSTON, WILL preach before the Convention of Unitarian and other Christians, in the Church of the Messiah, 34th-st. and Park-av., THIS EVENING. TO-MORROW EVENING addresses [illegible] Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth [illegible] Rev. E. H. Hall of Boston; Rev. [illegible] J. L. Corning, of Poughkeepsie.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOVE'S SACRIFICE. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, J. B. Polk, B. T. Ringgold, J. H. Stoddart, Miss Rose Etynge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
SOR TERESA. Leading character by Mme. Ristori.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lillie Whiting and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
CONNIE SOOGAH. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
PARIS AND HELEN and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
JACK SHEPPARD.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
HUMORISTS AND VOCALISTS.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
Broadway and 34th-st.
AFTERNOON and EVENING—EXHIBITIONS OF EQUESTRIANISM, &c.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
PIANO CONCERT. By the Blind Negro Tom.

NOS. 954 AND 956 BROADWAY.
PANORAMA OF THE WAR, from the attack on Fort Sumter to the final surrender. Explained by Miss Sallie B. Goodrich.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
LECTURE BY JOHN B. GOUGH. Subject, "Habit."

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED PAINTINGS.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The proceedings in the British House of Commons last night were of unusual interest. The Premier spoke and reviewed the past policy and uniform triumph, of the Tory Party; and, in the course of his remarks, stated that the Queen had refused to accept his tendered resignation, and had urged him not to dissolve Parliament until an appeal to the new constituencies could be made. He hoped a suspension of the orders of the day would not be pressed now, as he was ready to give some other Government the right to carry on the discussion. Mr. GLADSTONE followed the Premier. He ridiculed the idea of a dissolution of Parliament by a Ministry defeated by so large a majority. The Premier's course he denounced as unconstitutional. He would not, however, urge the suspension of orders that night, if the Ministry would allow the earliest possible day for the consideration of the resolves. Mr. BRIGHT and others followed Mr. GLADSTONE. The 7th of May was finally fixed upon for the debate on the Irish Church question.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Immediately on the assembling of the Senate yesterday, Mr. BINGHAM commenced the closing argument on behalf of the prosecution. He had not finished his remarks when the Senate adjourned. It is expected that he will occupy the greater part of the session to-day.

CONGRESS.

The Senate transacted no executive business yesterday in consequence of the impeachment proceedings.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. WINDOM submitted a preamble and resolution relative to the Washburne-Donnelly difficulty. It recites that inasmuch as Mr. WASHBURNE had published a letter making serious charges against Mr. DONNELLY, and had reaffirmed them from his seat in the House, an investigating committee should be appointed to ascertain their truth or falsity. Mr. SPALDING offered a substitute, setting forth that the House was responsible for Mr. DONNELLY's indecent remarks of Saturday, inasmuch as he had been permitted to go on, although called to order by the Speaker, that such speech was prejudicial to the House, and that consequently it should not be printed in the *Congressional Globe*. Much debate followed, members generally regretting the scenes of Saturday, but favoring in their remarks one side or the other. Several transgressed the rules of debate and were compelled to apologize for their language. Finally the resolution calling for an investigation was passed. Messrs. WASHBURNE and DONNELLY then apologized for insulting the House, and the matter was dropped. The Committee will be appointed to-day, with power to send for persons and papers.

GENERAL.

On Sunday night PATRICK LAUGHLIN and his wife, living at Great Bend, Pennsylvania, went away from home leaving their six children in charge of a girl aged 16 years. During the evening the shanty took fire, and the girl awakening seized two of the children and carried them safely out. Returning for the others, she became suffocated with the smoke, and she and the four children were burned to death.

An attaché of the Prussian legation and an American General fought a duel on Sunday, near Baltimore. After firing one shot apiece, and neither of the parties being injured, the difficulty "was amicably adjusted."

The Canadian Government yesterday suppressed the *Irish Canadian*, a Fenian newspaper printed in Toronto, and arrested the editor. Several members of the Hibernian Society were also arrested, and it is stated that treasonable papers were seized implicating the prisoners and others in a Fenian conspiracy.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has removed JOSEPH MAYO, Mayor of Richmond, and appointed GEORGE CAHOON in his place.

Judge UNDERWOOD and the counsel on both sides have agreed to proceed with the trial of JEFF. DAVIS on the 3d of June, provided Chief Justice CHASE is ready.

Five prisoners escaped from Franklin County Jail, at St. Albans, Vt., on Friday night last, and on Saturday morning the Sheriff found he had but one prisoner—a lad about 14 years old—left.

Mrs. MARY MORRIS, of Charlestown, and Mrs. FERGUSON, of Boston, both middle-aged women, were crushed between a runaway team and a moving horse-car, on the corner of Beacon and Tremont streets, Boston, yesterday morning, and so badly injured that they will probably die.

There is to be a further investigation into the charges of corruption in connection with the Baltimore City Council.

A young woman, giving the name of MARIA MCKAY, aged 24 years, and living in South Boston, attempted to shoot a young man on the steps of the Old South Church, Boston, on Sunday evening. She fired a pistol at him as he was passing her, the ball taking slight effect, and causing him to make a hasty retreat. She has been arrested, but her intended victim, whom she accuses of seducing her, has not yet been found.

President L. P. HICKOK, of Union College, tendered his resignation to the Trustees on Tuesday last, after holding the office two years, and being connected with the institution sixteen years. He says that various causes have combined to hinder the prosperity of the College during the past few years, especially the deep disagreement in spirit and action which has existed in the College faculty, and which has spread its influence into the Board of Trust; and that he has become convinced that his administration of the College government will not secure the requisite harmony and consequent prosperity. He, therefore, will retire from all connection with the institution on the 22d of July next, when his resignation takes effect.

A tornado visited Shanghae, Ill., on Sunday. Fourteen houses were blown down, several others unroofed, four persons were killed and forty injured.

The Southern Baptist Convention, composed of delegates from Churches and Missionary Associations in all the Southern States, will be held in Baltimore on Thursday next. It is purely a missionary body, and is expected to be a large gathering; Rev. Dr. MELL, of Georgia, is President. The Convention sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. CURRY, of Alabama, formerly a member of the United States House of Representatives.

The City of Thomasville, S. C., was fired in fifteen different places a few nights ago, and all the bell-ropes were cut to prevent giving an alarm. Fortunately, not much damage was done.

It is reported that the names of all the locomotives on the Hudson River Railroad are to be painted over, and that hereafter the engines will be known by numbers only. The work commenced last week, in the obliteration of "R. E. FENTON" on a new locomotive of that name.

There are now about two thousand United States soldiers stationed in Virginia.

An order of the Northern Central Railroad Company for the uniforming of their employes, has just gone into effect.

The Franklin foundry and machine works, in Harrisburg, Penn., owned by JENNINGS, STEVENSON & STOWER, were burned on Saturday morning. The establishment was large, and the loss is estimated at over $30,000. There was $10,000 insurance on the stock in Pennsylvania companies.

ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS and CAMILLA URSO generously contributed their services at a concert for the benefit of the Bridgeport Orphan Asylum, given on the 30th of April, at Bridgeport, Conn. The receipts amounted to $700.

In the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District, yesterday, Judge BENEDICT made an order discharging JOHN B. ADATTE, indicted, under various statutes, for the offence of counterfeiting the currency. The charge did not come within the law under which it was brought.

GEORGE TOPLEY, a celebrated English pedestrian, yesterday undertook to walk fifty miles in ten hours, on the Fashion course. On the forty-third mile he fainted, and so lost his wager—$500.

The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions were opened for the May term yesterday. In the former Judge CARDOZO presides; in the latter, Judge RUSSEL.

WM. E. DODGE, Jr., President of the Young Men's Christian Association of this City, has addressed a letter to the President of the State Senate on behalf of the Society, asking that the donation of $5,000 to the Association be stricken from the Tax Levy, on the ground that all State appropriations to religious bodies are contrary to the spirit of our institutions.

The case of Col. O. NAPHEGYI, charged with the forgery of a letter, upon which he obtained $50,000 from Mr. POWELL, banker, doing business in Broad-street, came up before Justice GARRETT, Stapleton, S. I., yesterday, but in consequence of the non-appearance of the complainant, Col. NAPHEGYI was honorably discharged and his bond canceled.

A communication has been addressed to the Croton Board by Mr. C. WILLIAMS, in which he claims to be the inventor of the Stafford pavement, and forbids its use by the City without his permission.

The suit of property-owners in Twenty-seventh-street against the Mayor, Aldermen and others, to prevent the laying down of the Nicolson pavement in that street between Fifth and Sixth avenues, was before Judge BRADY yesterday on a motion by the defendants that the plaintiffs be required to strike out that portion of their complaint which alleges corruption between the owners of the Nicolson patent and the Common Council, or else to make the charges more definite. The decision of the motion was reserved.

Cotton was in very moderate demand yesterday, at essentially unchanged prices. Flour was dull, and 5c.@15c. a barrel lower. Wheat was more freely offered, and purchased at a reduction of 1c.@2c. a bushel. Corn and Oats attracted more attention, at advancing rates. Rye and Barley were cheaper, and not in much request. Provisions were comparatively quiet. Lard was firmer. Groceries were in fair demand. Freights were more active, but lower.

The prices of beef cattle are still declining, although smooth and thrifty steers are in fair request at 15c.@17c. ℔ lb., net weight. Very few cattle brought over 17c. ℔ lb. There is not much inquiry for bony oxen, half-fattened dry cows and thin steers. Bullocks that are in fair condition, find a ready market at remunerating prices. Trade in sheep continues moderate with receipts larger than the requirements of the trade. Prime sheep sell readily at 5c.@7c., live weight, while a few droves were taken at figures beyond these quotations. Most of the sheep are sheared. Live hogs are in moderate request at previous rates. Prices range from 8c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Only a small number were sold for over 9½c. ℔ lb., live weight.

Impeachment—The Beginning of the End.

The whole country will welcome the prospect of an end to impeachment. The case will be given to the Senate, probably, to-morrow or next day;—and ten days at furthest, we presume, will suffice for their deliberation. The rumors increase as the end draws nigh, that the President is likely to be acquitted, except, perhaps, on one or two of the most technical and least serious of the charges; but we can trace these rumors to nothing more substantial than the hopes or opinions of those who spread them.

The speeches of the President's counsel have not been without effect on the public. Those persons who have followed the proceedings as those of a judicial trial, regard the offences *proved* upon Mr. JOHNSON, we think, as less serious than they were charged to be. It is not shown that any even of his most objectionable acts were prompted by any feeling of hostility to the Government or institutions of the country, or by any purpose to violate the Constitution or wantonly and defiantly to break the law. The President was undoubtedly resolved to assert and maintain, against the encroaching action of Congress, what he deemed the Constitutional rights and powers of his own department. He resisted the enactments by which Congress sought to deprive the Executive branch of the Government of power and authority which it has held and exercised from the beginning of its existence, and which, in his opinion, under the Constitution, Congress has no right and no power to take away. How far this attempt to protect and defend the prerogative of his own office is a "high crime," it is for the Senate to decide and the country to judge; and if the former should convict, and the latter acquit him, his will by no means be the first or only case on record in which political mistakes have been accounted crimes.

Mr. BOUTWELL, in his argument, insisted that an enactment of Congress must stand and be obeyed, by the President and by everybody else, as law, until it is repealed or annulled by the Supreme Court, and that it cannot be disregarded or disobeyed before that time without crime; and this view has been very generally and very strenuously urged by the advocates of the President's conviction. Mr. EVARTS made a reply to this which ought not to escape attention, as it applies to a very large class of cases. He said that an enactment of Congress in violation of the Constitution is not law—it has none of the powers or binding properties of law at any time—either before or after the Supreme Court acts upon it. And the Supreme Court never *annuls* a law; it has no power whatever over any "law," either to annul it or to impair its obligations. Its function is simply to ascertain and decide whether it is, or ever was, a *law* at all. If it was enacted in pursuance of the Constitution, then it was and is a law; if not, it never was a law, and no guilt could ever have been incurred by its violation.

But whatever views may be held of the legal and judicial merits of the case, the conviction is general and strong in the public mind that the country will be better off with Mr. JOHNSON out of office, than with him in it. The great flaw in his defence lies in the fact that he has no party behind him. The *Tribune* rightly said the other day that this is "a *political* trial." Political considerations enter into it at every stage. The President never would have been impeached but for political reasons and for political offences. Whether this be right or wrong, it is true, and its influence cannot be denied or doubted. And, moreover, it is inevitable and inseparable from the nature of the case. No trial of a high political officer can ever be kept free from political influences. Politics become part of the case, and estimates of political results will always largely affect its decision.

In the main the trial has been impartial and fair. The country so regards it, and will acquiesce in the result in that belief. The only point to which serious exception can be taken is, perhaps, the exclusion of the testimony of the Cabinet tending to prove the President's motives in removing Mr. STANTON. We think it would have been wiser in every way, as well as more just, to have allowed this evidence to be introduced. Indeed it seems scarcely less than absurd to conduct such a trial on the narrow basis, and under the rigid technical rules, of a common criminal court.

The Chicago Convention—Intrigues Against Grant.

It is but a fortnight from to-morrow till the meeting of the Chicago Convention. We suppose that within that time JOHNSON will be removed, and the Administration will be in the hands of WADE.

We have lately had mention of intrigues in Washington to bring about the nomination of some other man than GRANT. They might produce a passing interest if everybody did not know that they were utterly futile, or if they had sufficient strength to affect in any way the action of the party. They might have had a great deal more strength than they can now have, if, within the last three months, Mr. CHASE had not disappeared from the list of candidates. They might have made at least as much show as was made by the Radical bolters at the time of the second nomination of Mr. LINCOLN in 1864. That movement, it will be remembered, resulted in the Wade-Davis manifesto, the Cleveland Convention, and the factious nomination of Gen. FREMONT. It soon came to nought, for the reason that it was merely a politician's adventure, and had no such popular support as to give a chance of success against President LINCOLN.

Such opposition to GRANT's nomination as now exists comes from the same class of politicians as engineered the Cleveland failure four years ago. Until about the close of last year Mr. CHASE was their man. GRANT was not sufficiently radical, his position was not well enough defined, and he would not give the right sort of "encouragement" to his friends. Mr. CHASE was not only "more advanced" in his political views, but during his long public career had fastened round him a body of adherents who were not altogether disinterested. He had claims as well as ambition, and, with proper pushing, might have come to be a formidable candidate in the changes of affairs. But the popular tide became so strong for GRANT that a counter movement was finally discovered to be hopeless; and since Mr. CHASE has acted with such dignified impartiality and unpartisanship on the impeachment trial, his name has been found unavailable, and has been altogether dropped as a Radical watchword.

Some persons of very riotous imagination have conceived the idea that after Mr. WADE reaches the Presidency on the deposition of JOHNSON, he would make an attempt to secure the first, instead of the second place for himself on the Chicago ticket. If there was the least chance of success for such a scheme, there is no doubt whatever that it would be tried, and there is no doubt that it would be cautiously and cunningly backed up by those who have always been dissatisfied with GRANT, and who have been eager to bring about a state of things that would give them another candidate. But the leaders of the party and the delegates to the Chicago Convention know better. They have too keen an appreciation of public sentiment to permit the nomination of a man who would only enter the lists to secure a Republican defeat, if not the breaking up of the party. Even if WADE is only named for the second place on the ticket, it will take the strength of GRANT to carry him safely through the struggle.

It is fortunate for the Republican Party that all intrigues against the leader whom the people have already chosen are hopeless. It enables them to enter upon the campaign with united purposes and full vigor, and encourages them with assurance of success.

The Canals and the Contractors.

No amount of sophistry can hide from the commercial interests of the State the responsibility which the rejection of the Canal bill attaches to the Senate. Party considerations may have affected both sides. The motives of the Democratic Senators may have been as sinister as they are alleged to be. But the ugly fact remains, that the continuance of the contract system is the work of Republican Senators, who not only threw overboard a bill which Mr. STANFORD pronounced "more perfect in every respect than he thought he could possibly obtain," but at the last moment prevented the introduction of another measure.

On few subjects is public opinion more united than in condemnation of the present system of canal management. Its inefficiency and frauds—the rottenness and extravagance of the contracts and the failure of the contractors to maintain the canals in a serviceable condition—are points on which no room for difference of opinion is left. Mr. STANFORD's report from the Select Committee bared the iniquities of the system to the public gaze, and demonstrated the necessity of terminating contracts fraudulently obtained, and setting aside the whole brood of contractors. The facts set forth in the report are undisputed, and the inference drawn from them has received the indorsement of the State. The Canal Convention urged the abrogation of the system, and the same demand has been formally made by business men, from New-York to Buffalo. The feeling has prevailed universally that legislative interference is essential to arrest the robbery of the the State Treasury and secure the execution of repairs. While the present system continues, all effort to effect these objects will be hopeless.

Yet the session closes with the system in full blast. The contractors have been busy in the private apartments of the Capitol, and Republican Senators have done their work in the Legislature. Their interests are for the time protected. The system, which no public man of repute ventures openly to defend, is by Republican votes maintained in full operation. The fraudulent contracts will go on. And the dilapidation which alarms mercantile men and endangers the commercial supremacy of the State will unquestionably continue.

It is pleaded in justification of the Senate's action that the defeated bill conferred large patronage upon the Canal Board, which is Democratic. Even if this be true, it forms no excuse for a proceeding which fixes upon the State the enormities of a bad system for another year. The possibility of having a series of appointments made by a Democratic Board is alarming, no doubt, but the reality of contractors' rule, pregnant as it is known to be with costly evils, is still worse. Besides, the compromise reported by seven of the eight members of the Conference Committee seems to have divided, not unfairly, whatever patronage and power were involved in the bill. It gave to the Canal Board the appointment of superintendents, but it left to the Republican auditor and to paymasters appointed by Republicans the power of checking all expenditures. It is pitiful that on a subject of so much importance, and of itself so wholly commercial in its bearings, party considerations should be allowed to interfere. In a party sense, however, we see nothing unjust in the provisions of the bill, the rejection of which exhibits the Senate as willing to sacrifice a vast public benefit on paltry partisan grounds. The popular judgment may be still more severe. Mr. STANFORD has not hesitated to ascribe the loss of the bill to the "presence and influence in a Radical caucus of Senators, of a contractor who has made a fortune out of contracts fraudulently obtained." Certainly the contractors have carried their point. And the system, which is manipulated for their benefit, will continue to flourish by the grace of Senators whose constituents denounce it earnestly and unitedly.

Impeachment and the Republican Party.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, in the course of an article on the political effect of impeachment, says:

> "Mr. JOHNSON has put himself within reach of the constitutional power of impeachment and removal, and those whose principles he has sought to defeat have not only the legal right but the power, if they act together, to sweep him from the path. *Sweeping him away, they grasp all the vast influence of the national Executive to strengthen them in the coming campaign, and dislodge their adversaries from the very stronghold of their resistance.* The White House is the key of the battle-field. *The path to victory*, to the permanent establishment of Republican principles, to a peaceful, enduring and just reconstruction—a reconstruction which will forever stand in history as a justification of the Republican policy—*lies through the impeachment and removal of Andrew Johnson.*"

This is a very forcible statement of the effect which the conviction and removal of the President is expected to have on the coming Presidential election. It is assumed that he is an "obstacle" to the success of the Republican Party, partly because while he remains in power that party has not full control of the patronage of the country, and partly because he retards and resists the reconstruction and readmission of the Southern States, without whose votes the success of the party is doubtful. In a party sense a good deal of weight is doubtless due to these considerations; and beyond all question they will receive great weight with party leaders and party men. How far the votes of Senators, sitting as a Court for the trial of the President, ought to be influenced by them, is a question we do not propose at present to discuss. Each Senator must answer it for himself. As all Senators are politicians, influenced more or less by party considerations and deferring more or less to party interests and necessities, we may and must expect that their action will not be entirely independent of such motives as those suggested above.

But it is only just to the Republican Party, as well as to the country, to remember that there are two sides to the party bearings of the question. If the votes of the Southern States are, as is assumed, essential to Republican success, it is not easy to see what Mr. JOHNSON can do to prevent or retard their admission, or what Mr. WADE, as his successor, can do to secure and expedite it. The whole machinery of the Government is now operating in favor of their prompt admission. Congress has absolute control of the whole question. The Military Commanders are all warm advocates of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. They do everything in their power to secure the adoption of the new Constitutions, and the election of the Radical candidates for office. The Freedmen's Bureau, through all its agents and branches, is active and effective in the same direction. The President is powerless in the matter. He cannot interfere, if he would. His removal can effect but little in that direction.

The use of the vast patronage of the nation for the purpose of influencing the election, is more direct and effective; but it is not quite certain that it would not be attended with some serious drawbacks in the present case. Mr. WADE represents the extreme, Radical portion of the Republican Party; and, although that may be decidedly the controlling section, yet a premature seizure of the patronage of the whole country for its own use and advantage, to the exclusion of all other interests and elements, might not strengthen the party in the Presidential canvass. A fresh distribution of office, by any incoming Administration, always weakens it; in nine cases out of ten, a party is weaker one year after it comes into power, than at its advent. If Mr. WADE comes in now, turns out all the office-holders, and fills their places with Republicans of his own wing, it is not quite certain that he will thereby strengthen the party for the Presidential contest.

These are points which it may be well enough for considerate politicians to think of, in their general estimates of results. So far as party motives are to influence impeachment at all, those who act upon them should be sure that they will not do more hurt than good.

One thing is clear:—the conviction and removal of Mr. JOHNSON and the transfer to Mr. WADE of all the patronage and power of the Executive office, will put the whole canvass into the hands of the Radical section of the Republican Party. It will make the issue between the Radicals and Conservatives of the country still more definite and distinct. Whether that is desirable,—whether it will make the Republican Party stronger and more united or not, is a matter fairly entitled to some consideration. It does not seem to us, we confess, wise to add to the number of issues of this character, of which the Republican Party has to assume the responsibility in the coming election. There is a theory of political action which enjoys high favor in some quarters, that the "bolder" the policy of the party, the stronger it will become;—that the greater the number of extreme doctrines, of violent procedures and of ultra measures of policy the party may espouse, the stronger will be its hold on the country. We do not believe it. We certainly see nothing in the experience of the past, or in the symptoms of the future, to commend this theory to the favor of the Republican Party at the present crisis of its fortunes and and its fate.

The Fire Department Bill.

We learn, from a source entitled to credit, that a very large sum of money has been raised in this City and sent up to Albany for the purpose of getting through the Senate the bill to increase the salaries of the members of the New-York Fire Department. As the bill has been adversely reported on by the Senate Committee, its only chance of success is in being tacked on to some other bill and rushed through in the general hurry and confusion of business toward the close of the session. This dodge will probably be attempted; and Senators who care for the interests of the City, and for their own reputation, should be on their guard against it.

A more iniquitous scheme of plunder than this Fire Department bill was rarely devised, even at Albany. The proposition to increase the regular expenses of the Department by nearly $200,000 per annum, is not its only objectionable feature. The fourth section authorizes an appropriation, which, if passed, will render the City liable for about $600,000 as *back pay* to up-town firemen who have seen very little service and who have always been well satisfied with their pay. Since the organization of the paid Fire Department eight volunteer companies, comprising 242 men and officers, have been employed above Fifty-ninth-street, at the rate of $1,000 yearly per Company, the money being divided among themselves. About the first of last January these companies were disbanded, and a special force was appointed, under contract, to perform such infrequent fire-duty as might be required in that portion of the City. These men receive $300 each per annum, with the privilege of pursuing their ordinary avocations, and sleeping in the apparatus-houses; and if $1,000 or $1,200 is considered a sufficient salary for down-town firemen, who are liable to be called out for arduous duty every day and night in the year, this pay is extravagantly high for men who may not be called out once a month. In fact, places in these companies were eagerly sought for, at the time they were organized; and if every man were dismissed to-day, there would be twenty applicants for every vacant place.

Yet section four of the bill now before the Legislature, not only increases the pay of these up-town firemen to $1,200, but authorizes our Board of Supervisors to pay them, and the volunteers whom they displaced, for past services, at the rates received by the regulars members of the paid Fire Department! Should the bill become a law, the amount of this item would be considerably over $500,000! The section authorizes the appropriation of $50,000 only for this purpose; but this sum is evidently merely a blind. It would probably be used as a payment on account, and to make the City responsible for the whole amount in case the claims should be allowed.

Of course, there is no justice in this scheme. It is merely reckless, criminal waste of money. The Legislature might just as well pass a bill to pay our volunteer firemen for services rendered prior to the establishment of the paid Fire Department. Indeed, they would have a much better claim for pay than the members of the up-town companies, who are called out once a month or so to extinguish a burning chimney or a fire in an Irishman's shanty.

MINOR TOPICS.

Does anybody remember the horrible disaster on the Erie Railroad a few weeks since? It is called to mind by the mention in our columns yesterday that two more of its mangled and tortured victims had died—making 27 in all; but for this probably nobody would have thought of it again. Yet when it occurred the whole Press and the public demanded that something *should* be done to prevent such catastrophes hereafter. Nothing whatever *has* been done, and nothing probably will be. Newspaper shrieks for two or three days are all that such wholesale murders elicit.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, proposes that Congress shall pass a resolution censuring Mr. WASHBURNE for having written a letter abusing his colleague, Mr. DONNELLY. Why should Congress take charge of offences of this kind? If the letter was libelous, Mr. DONNELLY can sue for damages. If it was simply untrue, let him reply to it by another, putting it right. The idea of dragging such outside matters into Congress for discussion or for action is worse than ridiculous; it is dragging Congress and the public service down to a very low level. It ought to be promptly and effectually stopped. "Personal explanations," except of matters which have occurred in Congress, ought not to be tolerated. They are never in place and are always abused.

The great walking match against time (fifty miles within ten hours) undertaken by the pedestrian TOPLEY, which came off yesterday at the Fashion Course, resulted in failure. The "walkist" was in a fair way of success up to nearly the last, having accomplished forty-two miles in 8 hours 16 minutes; but unfortunately, he indulged in a draft of Scotch ale during the walk, which got to his nerves and brain, and laid him as low as many other mighty men have been laid by the same agency. YATES, DISRAELI and TOPLEY—oh! alcohol, what an enemy of mankind art thou!

Postmaster BOWEN, of Washington, is urged for Mayor of the city on the ground that he is a "steady friend of the colored race." That is one excellent reason. Another good reason would be that he was—if he be—the steady friend of the *white* race.

The Canadian authorities have been acting with the most frantic energy against the Fenians since the murder of D'ARCY MCGEE. We can't tell how many they have arrested and incarcerated, nor can we tell half the incidents of the present reign of terror. Yesterday, they suppressed a Fenian newspaper in Toronto, discovered a new batch of seditious documents, and seized a number of persons charged with Fenian designs. It is not by any means a fine thing at this time to be a Fenian in Canada, or to be suspected of Fenian sympathies. The loyal Canadians are in great wrath, and are determined to make treason odious.

A dispatch of this morning tells of a young woman who rescued two children from a burning house, and perished with four others while attempting to rescue them. The telegraph ought to have done this brave-hearted girl the justice of giving her name.

Mr. SUMNER is desirous of delivering his views upon impeachment to the Senate and the country, in an elaborate, highly-polished and extremely erudite speech. It is not supposed that the effort could be got through with in less than a week, as it would involve a history of impeachment in all ages, going back into English history several centuries earlier than Gen. BUTLER dared to go, and sweeping through all literature for analogies, arguments and illustrations. The chief obstacle to the presentation of this great speech is that a large number of other Senators are equally anxious of the opportunity to deliver great speeches. Mr. SUMNER is of course opposed to their pretensions, and holds that the decision of impeachment ought to be rendered at the conclusion of his own oration.

Mr. J. S. BLACK gets very little sympathy in his denunciations of the President and Mr. SEWARD for their refusal to enforce the claims of his clients to a guano island by war against St. Domingo. The refusal of these officers to plunge the country into war, to back up a private speculation, is universally commended. It seems that when Judge BLACK was Attorney-General a case precisely similar came before him, and he decided in a letter since published, that "the President has no right, under the law, to annex the island to the United States, or to put any American citizen in possession of it, until the diplomatic question raised by the British Minister *shall be finally settled*, and not then unless it be settled in our favor." President JOHNSON and Mr. SEWARD are acting on this precise principle now; but Mr. BLACK has a large interest on the other side.

Col. FORNEY, in one of his letters to the *Press*, says that "there is not a Senator in Congress, who has not on more than one occasion expressed or entertained an opinion in favor of his [MR. JOHNSON's] removal from office." This is not given as a reason why they are disqualified to sit as jurors and decide on his removal, but as a conclusive reason why they should *not* vote for acquittal. It may strike unprejudiced people as rather a curious perversion of justice, but it does not strike Col. F. in that light.

It is curious to note how fearful certain Radical journals are lest the speech of Mr. EVARTS should have some effect on behalf of the President. They all praise it with a *but*. One says it is very able but was rather a philosophical disquisition than a legal argument. Another says that after all it was only a lawyer's plea. A third thinks it was very able but not sincere; and a fourth detects in it a disposition to glorify the speaker rather than to acquit his client. It is true in politics, as in art, each man *sees* what he *brings*, in whatever he looks at.

The main, indeed the only, objection urged against the Nicolson pavement is that it will easily get out of repair and will not be durable. We notice that in San Francisco this objection is obviated by a clause in the contract requiring the contractors to keep it in repair for a certain number of years. Why cannot the same thing be done here? The pavement is confessedly the best in use in every other respect; it is perfectly smooth and free from noise, and these are very strong recommendations. If the contractors will guarantee its durability for a reasonable time, and keep it in repair, there will remain no doubt of its superiority over all others.

The Mayor (by military appointment) of Augusta, Ga., has made a proposition to the City Council that rations be issued to needy parties deprived of employment for "voting as their consciences approved," and that a tax be levied on property-holders for carrying out this design. This is a very bad form of confiscation, which will work far more harm in its effects upon the black race than upon the whites whom it is intended to injure.

AMUSEMENTS.

Broadway Theatre.

Mr. GAYLER's play of the "Connie Soogah" was revived in the very handsomest style at this theatre of liberal management, last evening. The attendance was extremely large, and unusual at this May season; there was a smiling occupant to every fifteen inches of sitting room in the house. The drama by this time must be as familiar to playgoers as anything that the theatre has offered for their enjoyment within the past six years, and the characters of *Corney* and *Nelly*, with which Mr. GAYLER has so nicely fitted Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS in the play, must be as intimate as family friends to a vast element of our population. Heartier relatives never asked a welcome nor received one more ungrudgingly. Mr. WILLIAMS' aptitude for the effective personation of Irish characters, so satisfactorily proven in everything that he has undertaken, is here again displayed to advantage in his complete and spirited personation of the "Connie Soogah," to whose wild waggish humor he gives fantastic expression. Mrs. WILLIAMS' very hearty performance of the "jumpin' jewel," *Nelly*, is one of the acknowledged jewels in her crown. There can be no necessity for giving any details of the representation last evening. The lesser parts in the piece call for a faithful attention to the situation, and praise for this can be given without stint to Miss FREEMAN, Mrs. GILBERT, Mr. F. EVANS, Mr. MOORE and Mr. HEILD. Mr. JACK was so very gutteral and dark-browed in the personation of the villainous *Lawyer* as to merit the execration that followed him, before as well as behind the footlights. The scenery by Mr. DAYTON, of the "revival" is entirely new, and is certainly as picturesque as any that has ever illustrated the piece, and the machinists have expertly adapted every inch of the space to which they have been confined, so much smaller, as it is, than the limits of any other stage upon which the play has been produced in this City. The "Connie Soogah" will be repeated every evening.

European Circus.

The company of clever equestrians who have occupied the lot on Thirty-fourth-street, near Broadway, for the last fortnight, have resolved to continue their performances some days longer. The attendance last night was one of those to which the term overwhelming neatly applies. The programme was much the same as upon the previous evenings, but that is so full of variety that there is no call for change. Mr. PIERCE repeats his sensational scenes in the den of wild beasts, and recalls the complacent hero of the infant ballad:

"Who puts his head in the lion's mouth,
And keeps it there a while,
And when he takes out again
He greets you with a smile."

These performances, under the European canvas, are given twice a day: at 2 o'clock and at 7. Another of the out-door pageants, with the "live lion in the streets," is to take place on Thursday morning next.

A Donation Declined.

The following letter from the President of the Young Men's Christian Association explains itself:

Lieutenant-Governor S. L. Woodford, President of Senate, State of New York, Albany.

We understand the Tax Levy for this City, now before your body, includes a gift of five thousand dollars to the Young Men's Christian Association of the city of New York, made without our application or knowledge. We respectfully ask that the same be stricken from the bill, on the ground that all State appropriations to religious bodies are, in our opinion contrary to the spirit of free institutions, and opposed to the voluntary Christian system to which our organization looks for support.

For the Board of Directors,
W. E. DODGE, Jr., President.
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868.

Gen. Butler and the Express.

Gen. BUTLER stated in Congress, the other day, that "they brought him the case of CLARKE vs. BROOKS, and he would have nothing to do with it. The following card has been sent in reply:

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868.

Hon. Erastus Brooks:

DEAR SIR: In regard to the "*Express suit*," alluded to by Gen. BUTLER on Friday last, allow me to say that it *was never offered to him by me, directly or indirectly*, and that I never heard his name connected with it until Saturday last, on reading the debate of the day before. HIS ENTIRE STATEMENT HAS NOT THE SHADOW OF TRUTH TO REST UPON.

Yours truly,
S. T. CLARKE.

Southern Immigration—Tone and Temper of the Southern Press and People.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow one who has great respect for the general spirit of liberality displayed in your columns toward the people of the South, to express regret that you should have conveyed an impression as injurious as it is incorrect, toward, at least, the State of Georgia, in your editorial of Saturday last, on Southern immigration. Referring to the Southern Press, you say:

"They publish editorials of an inflammatory character on impeachment, the most disreputable assaults on loyal men at the South; openly indorse the Kuklux Klan, and then *invite immigration*." You further state that "Northern young men are unwilling to expose themselves daily to a street fight or a tavern brawl."

To the first charge, in reference to impeachment, I have nothing to say, save to deny, for the Press of my own State, any such exhibition of an inflammatory spirit on impeachment, as is daily observable in the New-York papers; and I am not aware that *Southerners* are thereby deterred from coming North.

In reference to the abuse of loyal men, it is only the shoddy loyalists—the carpet-bag adventurers, beneath contempt at the North—and the perjured renegades, beneath contempt everywhere, that are the objects of what you call "abuse." Loyal men—men true to the Constitution, Northern men who fought for the Union, and Southern men who opposed the war, if they remain true to the Union, and have not deserted their race, and sought to fasten negro equality upon the whites of the South, are respected, honored, trusted everywhere.

The ghostly Kuklux Klan has never had any existence in Georgia, save in the brain of a few timid bureau agents, on whose doors the boys have written in frightful chalk-marks, the reputed symbols of the order. They are a myth—a joke—so far Georgia is concerned, and the Georgia Press have uniformly condemned any organization of the sort, though the abuse of the Loyal Leagues not only invite, but almost justify a counter organization. Both these juntas are deplored by all our decent people, and call for the denunciation of all friends of law and order everywhere.

To the third, and most serious inuendo—in reference to the repugnance of Northern young men to street fights and tavern brawls—I can only express surprise that such an expression should have found utterance. There are more brawls and deeds most foul committed every night right here in your city, than occur in a week in the whole State of Georgia. And yet, as an humble Georgia editor, I never thought of warning our Southern young men of the danger of falling into the manifold dead falls that mar the fair fame of your magnificent metropolis!

For your last admission, that "there are many places where this would not occur," (referring to fights and brawls,) I cordially thank you, and it is mainly to direct attention to a portion of the South which I *know* does not deserve any of your harsh reflections, that I have presumed to address you.

I have resided for years in Georgia—am a Northern man, and ought to be free from sectional bias. I have been in all the chief towns of the State repeatedly since the war; have traveled in the last two months several hundred miles in the upper counties of the State by private conveyance, and I most solemnly believe that there is not a more peaceable, law-abiding and positively forbearing people on the face of the earth than the people of Georgia, as a State. And I can get the indorsement of a number of most intelligent military men on duty there to the assertion. Why, then, injure us by the off-hand and ill-natured aspersions to which I have referred? We need capital and labor. One object of my visit here is to encourage it, and I had scarcely reached your wharf when the TIMES threw a damper on all my expectations. We *have* all the facilities to which you so truthfully refer; the finest climate for all industrial pursuits, and for salubrity and comfort, untold mineral wealth, water-power enough to drive the mills of the world, cheap lands, abundant timber—and yet people will not go there, or invest money there, because the editor of the TIMES says some of our editors are writing as unwisely as he is, and because brawls, fights, Kuklux and all that, are the terror of immigrants. If you are not satisfied that we are given over to all these fearful bugbears, I would like to write you a more general account of the political condition, industrial prospects, and rare promise in general, of this really grand old commonwealth.

A GEORGIA EDITOR.

Note from Collector Bailey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an oversight in my statement of the operations of the Metropolitan Revenue Board and of my own office, in a letter published in the TIMES of Saturday. Entire justice to the Board would require that the list of seizures of distilleries and of rectifying places made from my office should be reduced by three of the former and two of the latter, as these were made in Brooklyn, and no account was made in my letter of the operations of the Board in Brooklyn. The amount paid into the registries of the Court from my cases should also be reduced by $7,500. With these corrections the comparative statement of the operations of the Board, and of the office of the Collector of the Fourth District, in New-York, will be complete.

Respectfully,
J. F. BAILEY.

The Late Rear-Admiral H. H. Bell.

At a meeting of the Vestry of the American Episcopal Church (Church of Our Saviour) at Shanghae, China, on Monday, February 3, 1868, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to call away suddenly our friend, Rear-Admiral HENRY H. BELL, U. S. N., a constant and regular worshipper with us when in Shanghae, and a communicant of our church, be it

Resolved, That in this dreadful calamity we recognize the chastening hand and warning voice of Him whose judgments are unsearchable and His ways past finding out.

Resolved, That in our departed friend we have lost a courteous Christian gentleman of the highest type, adorning his station by rare graces of character, and continuing, not only his country's, but his Heavenly Master's "faithful soldier and servant unto his life's end;" and we bless God for the good example of His servant departed this life in His faith and fear.

Resolved, That we offer our deepest sympathies to the families of the Admiral and those who perished with him.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. BELL; to the officers of the squadron, and, for publication, to the Shanghae *News Letter*, the New-York *Church Journal*, the *Army and Navy Journal*, and the New-York TIMES.

Signed, Robert Nelson, Elliot H. Thomson, Clergy; A. A. Hayes, Jr., John M. Nixon, Jr., Wardens; Willie P. Mangum, John P. Roberts, C. P. Blethen, William Bell, Vestrymen.

SHANGHAE, Feb. 4, 1868.

TELEGRAMS.

Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Resolutions in Parliament.

Speeches of Messrs. Disraeli, Gladstone, John Bright and Others.

The Premier's Resignation Not Accepted by the Queen.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

Proceedings in the British House of Commons—Speeches of Messrs. Disraeli, Gladstone and Bright—The Premier's Resignation Tendered and its Acceptance Declined—His Course of Action Declared Unconstitutional.

LONDON, Monday, May 4—Midnight.

There was a very full house at the opening of the session of the House of Commons to-night. The Prince of Wales, and Prince CHRISTIAN, of Schleswig-Holstein, were among the destinguished visitors present.

Great interest was manifested in the proceedings, and much excitement was apparent among the members.

The Premier and Mr. GLADSTONE were loudly cheered as they entered and took their seats.

REMARKS OF MR. DISRAELI.

After some unimportant business had been transacted, Mr. DISRAELI rose, and was greeted with cheers from the Ministerial benches. He reviewed the course of the Tory Administration, which at its outset was without a majority of supporters in the House, and spoke of its uniform success, so entire, indeed, that even its opponents acknowledged it, and on two occasions, when Lord DERBY expressed a wish to resign, had urged him to remain in office. Financially its record was faultless. In Foreign Affairs Lord STANLEY had raised the *prestige* of the nation vastly, preserving peace not merely with the Continent, but with the great Republic of the West; in Ireland the Ministry had triumphed at every point, while at the same time conciliating the people; and in Abyssinia a great deed of arms and for humanity had done credit not only to the officers and soldiers engaged, but also to the Ministry who planned it. On Thursday last, on a vote upon the first of a series of resolutions, the Ministry encountered a new and sudden question, which threatened confusion to Ireland, and ultimately the overthrow of the English Church; the effect of which would be the absorption of all sects in the Church of Rome. To this measure he could not assent, and he had asked of the House time to advise with the Queen on the new attitude of affairs. Her Majesty had heard his statement, and had not only declined his tendered resignation, but had urged him not to dissolve Parliament in the present anomalous circumstances until an appeal could be made to the new constituencies, and this he hoped to do with the aid of the House. He deprecated the urgency with which Mr. GLADSTONE had pressed the resolves, and hoped that a suspension of the orders of the day would not be pressed now, as he was ready to give some other Government the right to carry on the discussion, if debate there must be.

SPEECH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. GLADSTONE said the Premier's praise of the Tories was not only in bad taste but untrue, especially the portion respecting finance. Lord DERBY, he remarked, was not asked to stay in office in 1859. Mr. GLADSTONE doubted whether the eulogium passed by the Premier was a challenge to the Opposition, or a sop to the Tories to persuade them to remain in office. He laughed at the cry of danger to the Established Church of England, and at that of the Church of Rome absorbing all the other sects. He said it was unprecedented that a Ministry which had been beaten by sixty-five majority should talk of dissolving Parliament. It might be right to elect a new Parliament to settle the question of the Irish Church, but its first duty when chosen would be to settle the Ministry itself. The Premier's course was unconstitutional. The House was hostile to the Ministry, and yet he wanted to govern the country till the fall; the fate of Ireland and other great questions to remain in the meantime in suspense. The duty of the Liberals was clearly to follow up the resolves with a suspensory bill, thus clearing the way of the new Parliament. They must go on. [Cheers.] They had no bargain to make. The Premier had said nothing would change the course of the Ministry. He (GLADSTONE) would therefore not urge the suspension of the orders to-night, if the Ministry would allow the earliest possible day for the consideration of the resolves. If they passed the House, a bill should follow suspending the appointments in the Irish Church. The next step thereafter would be for the Ministry to take.

REMARKS OF MR. LOWE.

Mr. ROBERT LOWE said after Ministers had nullified the will of the House they had the audacity to ask for the control, for months to come, of the Government. Such a course was unconstitutional; and it was absurd, for an Executive and a legislature distrusting each other, to maintain a show of harmony until next year.

SPEECH OF MR. BRIGHT.

Mr. JOHN BRIGHT said the Premier's statement would amaze the country. He asked the House to reverse the usage of the Constitution that he might keep an office got by arts not the most worthy, and held by the adopting of dogmas he had bitterly denounced. Mr. BRIGHT showed the inconsistencies of the Tories, noted the variation of opinions among the Members of the Cabinet, and said an adverse vote was no disgrace to a Ministry, but to hold office after such a vote was. There was no reason why the constitutional practice should be dispensed with in favor of Mr. DISRAELI, who knew well enough that no Irish or Scotch Reform bill not of a nature to suit the Irish and Scotch Liberals could pass the House. Reform the Irish Church and Ireland will be at peace. These things are possible for a Ministry in accord with the House.

THE DAY OF DEBATE.

Mr. DISRAELI said the Liberals had a right to pass a vote of want of confidence, and asked why they had not done so? He then fixed the 7th of May for the debate on the Irish Church question.

The House, in Committee, then took up the budget and considered the resolution to make the income tax sixpence on the pound sterling.

In the House of Lords a statement was made by the Ministry of a similar tenor to that in the Commons.

GERMANY.

Ratification of a Commercial Treaty With Spain—Movements of Minister Bancroft.

BERLIN, Monday, May 4.

The commercial treaty recently made with Spain has been ratified by the North German Diet.

Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, Minister from the United States to the North German Confederation, is about to proceed to Bavaria to submit his credentials to the Government of that country.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 4.

THE WASHBURNE-DONNELLY DIFFICULTY.

The scene in the House to-day after the adjournment of the Impeachment Court beggars description. The Senate audience adjourned almost *en masse* to its more spacious galleries, expecting to witness a repetition of the proceedings of Friday and Saturday, as it was generally known that either Mr. WINDOM or Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, would ask for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the charges of the latter against Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. WINDOM succeeded in getting the floor first, and after stating that he had intended to present a resolution of censure, added that his colleague, Mr. DONNELLY, had requested to demand an investigation. He gave notice that he would not serve on the Committee and allowed Mr. SPALDING to have read another resolution by way of a substitute, rebuking both Mr. WASHBURNE and Mr. DONNELLY for their transgressions of parliamentary decorum, and providing that their remarks should not be printed in the bound volumes of the *Globe*. During his remarks he referred to the language used as worthy of billingsgate, and consequently suffered a rebuke from the Chair, which occasioned uproarious laughter. Mr. WINDOM refused the to accept the substitute, and the debate proceeded on the original resolution, when Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, attempted to justify Mr. WASHBURNE by reading from Mr. DONNELLY's speech a few extracts from some of the most bitter paragraphs. Mr. WINDOM finding that Mr. DAWES was arguing against his proposition, resumed the floor and declined to allow him to proceed. Mr. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, then addressed the House in explanation of the difficulty between him and Mr. WASHBURNE, referred to by Mr. DONNELLY on Saturday, but was interrupted by Mr. MULLINS, of Tennessee, who insisted that he should address himself to the subject under consideration, "and not go slang-whanging about at other members." The Speaker decided "slang-whanging" to be unparliamentary, and Mr. WOODBRIDGE proceeded, only to be called to order again and again by Mr. MULLINS, whose language and gestures occasioned great amusement to both the floor and galleries. Notwithstanding these interruptions, Mr. WOODBRIDGE succeeded in placing himself on the Washburne side of the fight. Finally the resolution authorizing the appointment of the investigating committee was agreed to. Before it was voted on, however, Mr. WASHBURNE was allowed to apologise for his intemperate language, and did so very gracefully. He had the floor by unanimous consent, and at the conclusion of his remarks attempted to yield for the purpose of allowing Mr. DAWES to finish the speech choked off by Mr. WINDOM, but the House decided that he could not do so. Mr. SPALDING then submitted his resolution, and it was noticed that during the debate which followed, nearly all of the Republican members who spoke denounced the language used by both Messrs. DONNELLY and WASHBURNE, and admitted that they had been direlect in not calling them to order. Mr. DAWES particularly was anxious to make it known that he had been remiss, but insisted that Mr. WINDOM had remained quiet until Mr. WASHBURNE spoke, with evident favoritism for his colleague, Mr. DONNELLY, whereupon Mr. WINDOM claimed great credit for having called one of the delinquents to order. Mr. DONNELLY was allowed to say that he had transported Mr. WASHBURNE to scenes of heavenly bliss in his speech, and Mr. ROSS hoped he would keep him up there, while Mr. DONNELLY added that he didn't know why WASHBURNE's friends should object. The confusion at this juncture was scandalous. Mr. DAWES had the floor and was attempting to read the objectionable extracts. Mr. SPALDING insisted that he would be compelled to introduce another expunging resolution. Judge WILSON argued that if the remarks were out of order on Saturday, it was not proper to repeat them to-day. Gen. GARFIELD insisted that the pending resolution could not be voted on unless the House knew what the objectionable remarks were. Mr. ELDRIDGE maliciously referred to the arguments in the impeachment trial regarding the President's speeches. The Speaker rapped loudly in vain attempts to restore order, and the House seemingly had resolved itself into a Legislative pandemonium. Finally Mr. DONNELLY withdrew the offensive paragraphs of his speech, and Mr. WASHBURNE did the same with the whole of his remarks. Mr. DAWES attempted to follow in their wake so far as to withdraw the extracts which he had used, but Mr. ELDRIDGE objected. Gen. SCHENCK, with a fling at the newspaper reports of the affair, thought that the official history should be preserved, and did not seem to know that the newspaper report was more creditable to the House than the *Globe* report. At last Mr. SPALDING's proposition was lost, as the objectionable features of the speeches had been withdrawn and there was no necessity for its passage. The *denouement* was an invitation from Mr. DONNELLY to Mr. WASHBURNE and the whole House to "take a drink," *a la* STANTON and THOMAS. The Speaker will announce the Investigating Committee to-morrow, and if the report exonerates Mr. DONNELLY, his friends will demand Mr. WASHBURNE's expulsion, and, per contra, Mr. DONNELLY will be expelled if the charges are sustained. Both parties feel assured of victory, and thus rests the matter to-night.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 4.

NATIONAL BANK AGENTS.

Arrangements have been made by the Comptroller of the Currency to publish weekly in the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, of New-York City, and monthly in the *Banker's Magazine*, a list of all changes that may be made in the approved redeemable agents of National Banks, that is, the associations located in the cities named in section thirty-one of the National Currency act at which the circulating notes of National Banks are redeemed.

PATENTS ISSUED.

For the week ending to-morrow, there have been three hundred and seventy patents granted from the United States Patent Office, three hundred and sixty applied for, and sixty-two caveats entered.

MR. STANBERY.

Mr. STANBERY called at the Executive Mansion this morning, and subsequently visited Secretary McCULLOCH at the Treasury Department. He is still very feeble, and bears strong traces of recent severe illness.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The following report has been forwarded to the Bureau of Indian Affairs:

UPPER ARKANSAS, INDIAN AGENCY,
FORT LARNED, Kansas, April 10, 1868.

Hon. Thomas Murphy, Superintendent of Indian Affairs:

SIR; I have the honor to state that I have lately returned from the Indian camps of the Indians of my agency, and find them all in a very happy and quiet state. I issued their subsistence to them, and they appeared well contented in consequence. I found them, previous to the provisions being issued, in a very destitute condition—almost starving—the buffalo having left the country in which they were ranging. They appeared well pleased with their treatment by the Government in supplying them with provisions.

The effect has been exceedingly good, and it is to be sincerely hoped that this policy will be continued. It will do more toward keeping them in a state of quiescence, make them contented with their lot, and tend toward civilizing them by weaning them from their old habits, than any plan that could be adopted. Most of the Indians of my agency are coming North on the Pawnee Fork and Walnut Creek, and will be in the neighborhood of Fort Dodge and Fort Larned this Spring and Summer. There were various rumors sent East lately in regard to the Indians showing evidence of hostility in this neighborhood, all of which I beg to inform the Department are absolutely false.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
E. W. WYNKOOP.
United States Indian Agent.

NAVAL RETIREMENTS.

Commander J. C. BEAUMONT and Master F. H. SHEPPARD, United States Navy, have been placed on the retired list.

A Servant and Four Children Burned to Death in Pennsylvania.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Monday, May 4.

A shanty belonging to PATRICK LAUGHLIN, about a quarter of a mile east of the Erie Railway Depot, at Great Bend, Penn., caught fire at 11 o'clock last night. Mr. LAUGHLIN and his wife were away from home, and the house was in charge of a young girl, 16 years of age, who, with six children of Mr. LAUGHLIN, was asleep when the fire broke out. The girl, immediately upon awakening, went to the rescue of the children, and succeeded in saving two of them. Returning to get the others, she was suffocated, and the four remaining children perished with her.

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference at Chicago—Third Day's Session.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 4.

In the Methodist Episcopal Conference, today, the following standing committees were announced:

Episcopacy—J. M. Trimble, D. D., Chairman; J. W. Lindsay, D. D., Secretary. Itinerancy—Jos. J. Peck, D. D., Chairman; S. H. Nesbett, D. D., Secretary; Rev. J. C. Reed, Engrossing Clerk. Boundaries—Rev. H. C. Benson, Chairman; Rev. S. C. Brown, Secretary. Book Concern—J. W. Wiley, D. D., Chairman; J. C. Pershing, Secretary; Prof. W. G. Williams, Assistant Secretary. Education—J. McClintock, D. D., Chairman; J. Worke, D. D., Secretary. Revivals—B. T. Craig, D. D., Chairman; R. Nelson, D. D., Secretary. Sunday Schools and Tracts—Rev. D. Wise, D. D., Chairman; Rev. B. St. J. Fry, Secretary. Lay Representation—Rev. E. O. Haven, D. D., Chairman; Rev. J. Seston, Secretary; Very Rev. B. J. Ives, Assistant Secretary. State Church—L. D. Barrows, D. D., Chairman; Rev. W. D. Goodman, Secretary. Church Extension—J. M. Reed, D. D., Chairman; A. J. Eynett, D. D., Secretary; R. H. Patterson, Assistant Secretary. On the Freedmen—T. Bowman, D. D., Chairman; J. M. Walden, D. D., Secretary; Rev. D. P. Mitchell, Assistant Secretary.

The order of business was then taken up. The first in order was presentation of petitions, memorials and appeals. The Rev. Dr. BINGHAM, from the Black River Conference, presented an appeal which was referred to the Committee of Episcopacy.

The Rev, J. W. ROSS, of California, presented a memorial, which was referred to the Committee on Itineracy.

Rev. Dr. NAST, of the Central German Conference, presented a memorial, which was appropriately referred.

Rev. Mr. RITCHIE, of Central Illinois, presented three memorials in favor of a lay delegation—two against—which was referred to the committee.

Rev. Dr. BAMTE, of Central Illinois, presented a a number of petitions in favor of a lay representation, which was referred to the Committee.

Prof. WILLIAMS, of Central Ohio, presented an appeal of CHARLES FERRIS, which was referred to the Committee.

JAMES KENDALL, of the Cincinnati Conference, presented a memorial in favor of a lay representation from Dayton, Ohio, and one against from the New-Market Circuit, which were referred to the Committee.

Mr. KENDALL also presented so much of the journal of the Cincinnati Conference as refers to the establishment of a daily Methodist paper. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Rev. E. H. WARING, of the Desmoines Conference, presented a memorial on boundaries.

Rev. Mr. ARNOLD, of the Detroit Conference, presented a memorial in favor of a lay delegation.

Rev. K. P. JERVIS, of the East Genesee Conference, presented a number of petitions in favor of lay representation.

Rev. Mr. CLARK, of the Erie Conference, presented the appeal of J. C. FISHER from the action of that body, from which he had been expelled.

Rev. Mr. LEATON, of the Illinois Conference, presented a number of petitions in favor of lay delegation.

Dr. OWEN, of Iowa, presented memorials of certain quarterly conferences of that body in favor of certain changes in discipline.

Rev. E. WARRING, of Iowa, presented a large number of petitions in favor of lay representation, and one in favor of the election of Presiding Elders by the Annual Conference.

Mr. J. C. HARRISON, of Kentucky, presented so much of the Journal of the Kentucky Conference as refers to lay representation, and a memorial asking for the formation of a colored conference.

Rev. Dr. PORTER, of the Newark Conference, presented a memorial in favor of lay delegation.

Rev. Dr. BARROWS, of the New-Hampshire Conference, presented a remonstrance against any change of the boundaries of that conference.

Rev. Dr. FERRIS, of New-York, presented a petition for lay delegation.

Dr. WAKELIE, from the same conference, presented a petition against lay delegation.

Rev. W. D. GOODMAN, of North Ohio, presented a petition in favor of the revival of the *National Magazine;* also, one in favor of a cheap edition of the *Discipline.*

Rev. Mr. McCOMBS, of Philadelphia, presented a large number of petitions, numerously signed, in favor of lay representation.

Rev. Dr. LOWRY, of Cincinnati, presented a preamble and resolution in favor of so changing the discipline that probationers may not be received into full membership until they profess faith in Christ and give reasonable evidence of conversion. It was referred to the Committee of Revivals.

Dr. E. O. HAVEN, of the Detroit Conference, announced the death of Rev. GEORGE SMITH, a reserve delegate, and pronounced an eulogy upon his life and services.

Dr. CARLTON, of New-York, presented a report of Book Agents, also of a Book Committee of a book concern in New-York.

Rev. P. E. BAWLINS, of Indiana, asked for the appointment of a special committee to consider the periodical literature of the church with a view to improvement, modification or enlargement. The Conference refused to appoint a committe, and referred the matter to the standing committee on Book Concern.

Rev. Dr. CURRY, of New-York, presented a report of the Central Centenary Committee. Referred to the special committee of five.

Rev. Dr. TRIMBLE, of Ohio, presented a report of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Referred to a special committee of seven.

Rev. Mr. CUNNINGHAM, of Philadelphia, presented a resolution in favor of the appointment of a special committee, and it was ordered.

Dr. HITCHCOCK, of Chicago, presented a quadrennial report of Western book agents. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Rev. Dr. HOLLIDAY, of Indiana, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Missions to inquire into and report on the expediency of merging the Methodist Freedmen's Aid Society and the Church Extension Society. Adopted.

The Committee on Missions reported its organization as follows: W. H. GOODE, chairman; Rev. J. E. DING, secretary.

Adjourned to meet Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

The McGee Assassination Case—Fenian Newspaper Suppressed in Toronto.

OTTAWA, Canada, Monday, May 4.

The investigation into the McGEE assassination case still continues. The missing links in the chain of evidence are almost completed. A strong force of constables has been sworn in to take special charge of public buildings here.

Private letters state that Mr. BOWE has had a formal interview with the Colonial Secretary, who received him favorably and promised to take the subject of repeal into consideration.

Discount on American invoices, 28 per cent.

TORONTO, Canada, Monday, May 4.

The *Irish Canadian* newspaper has been suppressed to-day by order of the Government. PATRICK BOYLE, the editor, and several leading members of the Hibernian Society have been arrested, and papers of a treasonable character, belonging to the Hibernian Society, were seized, and parties arrested who are supposed to be implicated in the Fenian conspiracy.

A New Mayor Appointed for Richmond—Jeff. Davis to be Tried in June.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, May 4.

GEORGE CAHOON, United States Commissioner, was to-day appointed Mayor of this city, by Gen. SCHOFIELD, *vice* JOSEPH MAYO, removed.

The counsel on both sides, in the case of JEFFERSON DAVIS, with the consent of Judge UNDERWOOD, have agreed upon the 3d of June for the trial, and Judge CHASE has been telegraphed to for his assent.

Many delegates to the Republican and Conservative State Conventions, which meet on Wednesday and Thursday, have already arrived here. It is generally believed that Gov. WELLS will receive the Republican nomination for Governor. B. JOHNSON BARBOUR, Col. WITHERS and JOHN S. MILLSON are spoken of for the Conservative nomination for Governor.

HUNNICUTT, at a meeting in the Park this evening, denounced Gov. WELLS and his "whole crew."

The Tennessee Races.

NASHVILLE, Monday, May 4.

A number of horses have arrived here from Memphis to participate in the Spring meeting of blooded horses of the Association, which will be held this week, commencing on Wednesday, and continuing for four days. Several more are expected to-morrow. The stables already on the ground embrace thirty-two horses, belonging to Messrs. BISSICK, FRANKLIN, HARDING, CHEATHEM, E. A. SMITH, MITCHELL, JOHNSON and others. A race meeting of more than usual interest is anticipated.

A Duel in Maryland between a Count and a General.

BALTIMORE, Md., Monday, April 4.

A duel was fought near Mount Wesales Convent, between Count DE LOTHUM, of the Prussian Legation, and Gen. A. GALLATIN LAWRENCE, of Rhode Island. Baron KUSSCROW, also of the Prussian Legation, was second of the former, and W. J. SLIDELL, of New-York, of the latter. One shot only was fired, the Count shooting high at the word, and Gen. LAWRENCE, from the same cause, did not fire. Satisfactory explanations then ensued, and the parties returned immediately to Washington. The difficulty is said to have originated at a party in Washington, where Gen. LAWRENCE, acting under a misapprehension, resented a remark of the Count.

Tornado at Shanghai, Ill.—Four Persons Killed and Forty Injured.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 4.

At Shanghai, Ill., near Galesburg, fourteen houses were blown down by a tornado yesterday; two churches were unroofed, four persons killed and forty wounded, a number of whom it is feared will die.

The German Turners' National Convention.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, May 4.

At the National Convention of the German Turners, in session here, the Committee on Schoolbooks recommended that, in order to insure a more widespread circulation of the school-books of the Bund, it be resolved that the Central Committee should prepare a circular setting forth their merits, which should be forwarded to all religious societies of liberal and tolerant ideas. The recommendation was adopted and the resolve passed. To-morrow evening there will be a gymnastic exhibition and ball at Turn Halle. FRANZ LACKNER is President of the Convention.

The South Carolina Election.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, May 4.

Gen. CANBY has issued an order announcing the result of the recent election, the names of the new State officers, members of the Legislature, members of Congress and Senators, and providing for the meeting of the next Legislature on the 12th inst. The order also provides that laborers discharged for voting contrary to the wishes of their employers shall be maintained as objects of public charity by the levy of additional poor taxes.

The New-Hampshire Republican Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Monday, May 4.

There is a very full attendance of delegates to the State Republican Convention, which meets to-morrow, for the choice of delegates to the Chicago Convention. Hon. M. W. TAPPEN, of Bradford, has been selected for Chairman, and A. W. FARR, of Littleton, for Secretary.

The candidates for delegates are numerous, and the Convention promises to be lively.

A Massachusetts Man Murdered in Toledo.

TOLEDO, O., Monday, May 4.

A man named MICHAEL SHARP, supposed to be from Middlebury or Hyannis, Mass., was murdered last night in East Toledo. His body was identified by MICHAEL HARRINGTON, who is held as a witness in the case. No definite clue to the murderer has yet been obtained.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Monday, May 4.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Union held a State Convention to-night for the purpose of choosing delegates to the National Convention at Chicago on the 19th of May. Gen. J. N. PATTERSON was chosen President, and F. L. WOODBURY, Secretary. There was a fair attendance, and the State will be well represented in the Convention.

An Insane Woman in Memphis Shot as a Burglar.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, May 4.

A crazy woman named ANN JOYCE was shot and fatally wounded last night by A. MONTAGUE, residing on Commerce-street, who hearing her at his backdoor mistook her for a burglar.

Sinking of a Vessel in the Missouri River.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 4.

The steamer *Arabian*, bound to Fort Benton, was sunk opposite Atchison, Kansas, this morning. She is probably a total loss, but the amount of insurance was not ascertained. No lives were lost.

Fire in Pittsburg—Loss $100,000.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Monday, May 4.

The Pittsburg Bolt Factory was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The property was insured for $40,000.

Robbery in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Monday, May 4.

L. ZUMBUSH's jewelry store was robbed last night of goods amounting to over $1,000, including seventy watches.

New Submarine Cables—The Weather in Havana.

HAVANA, Monday, May 4.

Arrangements have been concluded for laying cables between Cuba and Jamaica, and Jamaica and Aspinwall.

The weather is very warm.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Monday, May 4.

The Reconstruction Convention is occupying its time in revising the Constitution.

The Georgia Election.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday May 4.

No additional election returns have been received.

NEW-YORK.

An Underground Railroad Killed—The City and County Tax Levies Passed—The Sheriffs' Fee Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, May 4.

At the opening of the Senate Session this afternoon, the Vandenburgh Underground Railroad bill was the first in order. It was ordered to a third reading—ayes, 18; but a motion to read it at once failed—ayes, 13; noes, 14. It required a two-thirds vote. I think it is dead for the session.

By unanimous consent the Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Affairs reported the City and County Tax levies, and the Senate went at once into Committee of the Whole on them. During the discussion there was evidence of the fact that the New-York Senate were anything but a unit, TWEED and CREAMER being on one side, and GENET and NORTON on the other, with BRADLEY a half-and-half neutral. The County levy was passed as reported from the Committee, except that the appropriation for the Court House was made $800,000, instead of $500,000. The City levy was passed substantially as reported by the Committee, but it is only the shadow of the Assembly bill. The substance is out of it now, and can only be restored by a Conference Committee. After that, on the third reading of bills, the motion prevailed to reconsider the vote by which the Sheriff's fee bill was lost on Saturday after a deal of filibustering followed, and when Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD could get at the question direct, he very properly reversed his decision of Saturday, and ruled that it was out of the power of the Senate to take another vote on the bill. From this decision an appeal was taken, and the appeal sustained by about 12 to 14. It was a little remarkable that on this question of rules and the Constitution Messrs. FOLGER, MURPHY and HALE, the three leading members of the Judiciary Committee, asked to be excused from voting, and their request was granted. After the Chair had been thus overruled the question came for the second time whether the bill should pass, notwithstanding the veto, and it failed—ayes 20, noes 11. Every Senator being present except Senator WILLIAMS, who would undoubtedly have voted No, if he had been present where the voting was being done. Then the Senate adjourned.

The House was all the evening on third reading of bills and concurring in amendments of the Senate to Assembly bills. I don't think even the cohesive power of public plunder can hold this thing together after to-morrow midnight.

Legislative Proceedings—An Indefinite Underground Railroad—Another Veto Message.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, May 4.

The Senate only was in session this morning, but it was probably in contemplation the most important session of the Legislature.

The Susquehanna Railroad Aid bill, which had passed the Assembly, was called up for a third reading, and passed by a decided vote. So it goes to the Governor.

The Sodus Canal bill also passed.

An attempt to make the removal of the Lima College bill a special order failed, lacking a two-thirds vote.

What has heretofore been known as the Vandenburgh Under-ground Railroad bill, was reached in Committee of the Whole, and considered there until the recess at 2 o'clock.

As amended, it pretends to go west of Broadway (indefinitely) and west of Church-street, (indefinitely) and west of Mercer-street (still more indefinitely) until it reaches Madison-square, and thence under Broadway to the Eighth-avenue, where it don't go anywhere in particular, but everywhere in general. It will come up again this afternoon at 4 o'clock. It looks as though a sufficient number had been *interested* to pass it.

The Governor this morning sent in a veto of the bill to authorize the Street Commissioner to widen West-street, from Battery-place to Hammond, to the width of the bulkhead, as proposed by the Harbor Commission. The veto was laid on the table.

It was expected this morning that the Sheriff's Fee bill would come up, and be passed over the Governor's veto. The extraordinary ruling of the Senate when it was last up justified the belief that the thing would be done. The presence here of nearly every Sheriff in the State seemed to favor that belief, but it was not called up. Somehow, as strange as it may appear, right is still held in some regard, and there are those who let "I will not wait upon I would." It may come up yet this afternoon or this evening, or perchance to-morrow, if its friends dare face the music.

The Committee on Municipal Affairs are ready to report the tax levies, City and County, whenever the order for reports can be reached, and when they are reported, they will be gone on with to the exclusion of all other business.

The House meets at 7:30 o'clock this evening. It is ready to go to the people whenever the Senate says yes.

LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, May 4.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the Port Richmond and Bergen Ferry Company to hold real estate.

For the extension of Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn.

Amending the Revised Statutes by providing for a summary disposition of bawdy-house keepers.

Incorporating the New-York and Brooklyn Pneumatic Tube Company.

Authorizing the establishment of a pound in Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Appropriating $250,000 in aid of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company. The vote was 18 to 11.

A message was received from the Governor vetoing the bill authorizing the widening of West-street, from the battery to Hammond-street. The objections are that it involves an extravagant expenditure and gives control of the work to the Street Commissioners, while the Common Council already possesses ample power to cause the improvement to be made, should that body deem it advisable.

The message was laid on the table. On motion of Mr. NORTON, a recess was taken till 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Vanderburg New-York Underground Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading.

Also, the bill granting $10,000 a mile for fifty miles in and of the Northern New-York Railroad.

Also, the New-York County tax levy. It was amended by fixing the appropriation for the completion of the new Court-house at $850,000.

The City tax levy was next taken up. The only important amendment made was providing for a new street-cleaning contract at an annual expenditure not to exceed $700,000, in the event that the present contract shall be annulled. The two bills were then passed—the County levy receiving 24 yeas to 1 nay, the City levy 23 yeas to 6 nays.

Mr. MURPHY called up the question whether the bill increasing the fees of Sheriffs shall pass, notwithstanding objections of the Governor.

Pending this question Mr. MORRIS rose to a question of privilege, and stated that while the messenger of the Sergeant-at-Arms was proceeding to the lodgings of Senator HUMPHREY to procure his attendance to vote on this question he was waylaid by some ruffian, who forcibly prevented him from proceeding.

Mr. MORRIS moved that the messenger be brought before the Bar of the Senate to state the facts. This was ordered, and the messenger stated that while proceeding to the lodgings of Senator HUMPHREY he was stopped in the hall of the Capital by a man whom he did not know, who told him he must not go any farther in that direction, and walked him around the Park.

Several Senators denounced the outrage, and during the debate Mr. HUMPHREY appeared in his seat.

After debate, and many dilatory motions, the veto was sustained by the following vote: for veto, 11; against veto, 20—not two thirds. Mr. WILLIAMS was the only absentee.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly met at 7½ o'clock. The Senate amendment to the Prison Printing contract were concurred in.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to foreclosures of mortgages.

To extend and improve portions of Fourth-street, Brooklyn.

To incorporate the National Marsh and Drainage Company.

To incorporate the International Dock Company.

To authorize Kings County Supervisors to borrow $50,000 to reimburse moneys expended for the benefit of the poor.

The Assembly then adjourned.

The Case of Col. Naphegyi—Discharge of the Accused.

The case of Col. O. NAPHEGYI, charged with forging the name of Senator REVERDY JOHNSON to a letter, and on the strength of it, borrowing $50,000 from Mr. POWELL, broker, doing business in Broad-street, came before Justice GARRETT, at Stapleton, S. I., yesterday. There being no appearance on the part of the complainant, the Judge said that lest there might be some misapprehension as to the hour appointed for the proceedings, he would postpone the case to next Monday, but subsequently, at the instance of Col. NAPHEGYI, the case was set down for Thursday. Still later in the day Col. NEPHEGYI, accompanied by Judge VERMILYE, of New-Brighton, again appeared in court, the latter informing Judge GARRETT that the complainant was not ready to go on with the case. Judge VERMILYE said he did not appear as Mr. POWELL's counsel but as his friend. Judge GARRETT informed Col. NAPHEGYI that he was honorably discharged.

After leaving the court-room, Col. NAPHEGYI made a statement to the gentlemen about him with reference to his connection with Gen. SANTA ANNA. He said that the General executed powers to himself (NAPHEGYI) to raise $200,000, in order to carry out his designs on Mexico; that POWELL was employed to negotiate a mortgage, and that whatever money was loaned by POWELL was loaned on that security. He denied the charge of forgery.

The Kingsland Bond Robbery.

Justice DOWLING continued his examination, yesterday, in the case of Messrs. MANNING and DEFOREST, brokers at No. 19 Wall-street, who are accused of receiving a portion of the $10,500 worth of Virginia State bonds, stolen in March from the office of A. C. KINGSLAND & SON, in Broad-street. Some further testimony on the part of the defence was adduced during the proceedings.

William Muir, in Mr. Martin's office, at No. 48 Broad-street, testified that he received some Virginia State bonds from a Mr. Childs, formerly of Janesville, Wis., for the purpose of ascertaining their value, applying for such knowledge to Mr. Kendrick, who told Mr. Childs the bonds' market value; witness received about $8,000 worth of the bonds from Childs and sold them to Kendrick for nearly $3,700, which he paid over to Childs at Mr. Martin's office; witness first heard of the robberry by seeing a notice in the papers respecting the arrest of Manning and DeForest; he had since explained to Mr. Kingsland his connection with the bonds; he had a brokerage of $70 on the transaction.

Cross-examined—Childs had told him that he had received the bonds in some dealings at the West, and was stopping at that time at a hotel corner of Prince-street and Broadway; Childs said he was going to Washington, and witness had not seen him since.

Frank C. Markham, broker, of No. 4 Broad-street, testified that he and Muir had an office together at No. 48 Broad-street; a stranger came in during Muir's absence, and desired him to give Muir a package, which appeared to be bonds; he had noticed an account in the papers of the robbery and the arrest of the defendant.

Thomas J. Mason, a clerk, and *Thos. H. McGovern*, errand boy, in the employ of the defendant, testified that they had never seen any of the handbills issued by Kingsland & Sons until the present time.

Counsel for the defence announced his ability to show that the defendants had large transactions in Virginia bonds, at the time of selling the bonds alleged to have been stolen. As these witnesses were not present, an adjournment was had until to-day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NEW AND INGENIOUS FRAUD.—Yesterday, JACOB STAHLE, of No. 87 Second-street, appeared before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, and preferred a charge of false and fraudulent representations against one LOUIS SCHIRMER. The charge was predicated upon the following alleged circumstances. SCHIRMER owing STAHLE $200 for cigars, and being asked to liquidate proposed to do so by a Mexican bond for $1,000, which he exhibited. This bond is a most formidable looking document, purporting to be issued by the United States of Mexico, and the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, bearing date July 4, 1865, having twenty years to run and signed by JOSE U. V. CARVAJAL as Governor, and attested by JULIAN CERDA as Secretary. It is more gaudily than elegantly printed, in green and red ink, and the designer showed a proper appreciation of Mexican celebrities by keeping their visages off his work and embellishing it instead with excellently executed vignette portraits of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN. To the bond forty interest coupons are attached, each for $35, payable in the City of New-York every six months, in gold. SCHIRMER sang the praises of this bond in the ears of STAHLE until the latter became convinced that it was a most desirable investment being fully worth the $700 demanded for it, and he therefore received it at that price, cancelling the debt due him and agreeing to pay the difference in money. This occurred on the 1st inst., and it required but four days for STAHLE to discover that the bond was utterly worthless. SCHIRMER was held for examination upon a charge of obtaining money by false pretences.

A DARING BURGLARY.—Yesterday afternoon two men, giving the names of THOMAS RYAN and THOMAS MORAN, it is alleged, through the trite but effective instrumentality of a "jimmy," succeeded in prying open the door of the room of A. K. McDONALD, on the third floor of No. 878 Broadway. EZRA P. HAYES, occupant of the lower part of the house, hearing a noise, was going up stairs when he met MORAN coming down with a carpet-bag in his hands, which he dropped upon seeing Mr. HAYES, and attempted to run, but was caught and held until Officers BURGH, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and FERRIS, of the Twenty-ninth, came up. The officers then going up, found RYAN in McDONALD's room, the "jimmy" lying on the floor, and every lock in the room forced, and full evidence that every drawer and trunk in the room had been thoroughly ransacked. Both men were taken before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and temporarily committed.

SUICIDE AT THE NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN, at the New-England hotel, No. 30 Bowery, on the body of a man supposed to be Dr. EDWARD WERNER, aged 50 years. The deceased engaged a room Saturday night, and as he did not appear Sunday, his door was forced and he was found dead in bed. On a chair was a vial which had contained narcotic poison, and traces of the drug were found in the stomach on the *post-mortem* examination by Dr. WOOSTER BEACH. An envelope addressed to Mrs. JEANETTE WERNER, care of GEO. LINA, Matteawan, N. Y., was found on the table. A verdict of suicidal death was rendered.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. SMITH, of Vermont; Gen. GEO. McCOOK, of Ohio; Hon. B. MORGAN, of Aurora, and Hon. J. H. RAMSAY, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. J. B. McKEAN, of Saratoga, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. JAMES CRAIG, of Missouri; Gen. J. M. WITHERS, of Alabama, and Gen. CAMPBELL, of Dakotah, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. VAN ALEN, of New-Hamburgh, is at the Westminster Hotel. Gen. M. D. HARDIN, of the U. S. Army, is at the Hoffman House.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—This day a new dry-goods establishment of the most elegant description will be opened at Nos. 312 and 324 Bowery, by Messrs. SUGDEN & BRADBURY. It promises to be one calculated to attract all the fair shoppers of the City who are convinced that desirable things in that branch of business are not to be found exclusively in Broadway. Mr. BENJAMIN SUGDEN has been for twenty-six years with LORD & TAYLOR, and Mr. GEORGE T. BRADBURY, his associate, has been for eight years a buyer for the same distinguished house. A better guarantee of their capacity to cater for the taste of the New-York public could not be advanced, and the fine stock of goods with which they propose to open in the shape of silks, shawls, cloaks, dress goods, cloths, linens, flannels, merinoes, alpacas, repps, empress cloths, draperies, lace curtains and ribbons, will delight all who propose to be customers.—*Sunday Times.*

Why ought PHALON's "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief, to be recommended by all the temperance societies? Because, however much you use it, you can never get "a drop too much." Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

See WHEELER & WILSON's Button-Hole Attachment, making one hundred button-holes an hour. The desideratum for families, dressmakers, and manufacturers. No. 625 Broadway.—*Advt.*

One Ounce of Gold

Will be given for every ounce of adulteration found in "B. T. BABBITT's LION COFFEE." This Coffee is roasted, ground and sealed "*hermetically*," under letters patent from the "United States" Government. All the "Aroma" is saved, and the Coffee presents a rich, glossy appearance. Every family should use it, as it is fifteen to twenty per cent. stronger than other pure "Coffee." One can in every twenty contains a ONE DOLLAR GREENBACK. For sale everywhere. If your grocer does not keep this coffee, and will not get it for you, send your orders direct to the factory.

B. T. BABBITT.

Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Ruptured Persons Notified.

Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, Artistic Surgeon, respectfully notifies his patients and the large number of afflicted persons who have called at his office during his absence, anxious to receive the aid of his experience, that he has returned from his professional visit to Havana, and will be prepared to receive them at his office, No. 697 Broadway.

Dr. SHERMAN's inventions are the only established, secure and comfortable *radical curatives* for Hernia or Rupture, in its varied forms and stages, in persons of every age, without regard to the duration of the disease.

Dr. SHERMAN is the founder of the "Marado Grande," Havana, Cuba, established several years since for the treatment, *by his method*, of this most terrible of all human afflictions, where, from the good result of his personal attention, the afflicted, rather than trust themselves to the care of his pupils, await his periodical visits.

Descriptive circulars, with photographic likenesses of cases cured and other particulars, mailed on receipt of two postage stamps.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1868. —*Advertisement.*

Dyspepties are always "out of sorts." The Peruvian Syrup has cured cases of 27 years standing!—*Advertisement.*

Coughs and colds are speedily cured by the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—*Advertisement.*

White, Whitman & Co.,

Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway, invite attention to their splendid stock of ready-made Scotch mixtures and chivot suits, from $18 to $28.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 45 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

A New Poem.

BY TENNY'S SON.

Oh! cease thy sobs and tears, my little wife,
And smile again,
For I have found a charm to soothe thy life
And ease thy pain.

At close of dreaded washing-day no more
I'll see thee sad,
With arms o'er-wearied and with fingers sore,
Which was too bad.

This charm I've found will quickly wash your clothes
As white as snow;
Nor injure skin nor fabric fine like those
Humbugs you know.

Humbug washing compounds have had their day,
Their reign is o'er;
KING DAVID'S PRIZE SOAP drove them all away
From every store.

David's Prize Soap for every purpose known
Excels the rest,
For true economy it stands alone,
Cheapest and best.

GROCERS SELL IT HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE. TRY IT. YOU'LL LIKE IT.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Self-Lighting Gas-Burner.

One of the most ingenious, simple, useful and economical inventions of the day.
P. S. SANDERSON, Agent. 661 Broadway, op. Bond-st.

Life Insurance.

An old Life Insurance Company of New-York are in want of an agent to take the management of their agency business in the City of Brooklyn and of Long Island. Very liberal inducements will be offered to a capable and an experienced man in the business; AND NONE OTHERS NEED MAKE APPLICATION. A fine office, handsomely furnished and good location, will be provided. Address Box No. 3,005 Post-office, New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton-st.—Wedding cards, the most elegant in the City. Established 1815.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway. Spring Fashion Hats for gentlemen, ladies and children. Prices greatly reduced.

Is Your Blood Impure? Take Swaim's CELEBRATED PANACEA. It has stood the test now for over fifty years—proved efficacious to hundreds of thousands of diseased persons, and is just the remedy needed for a Spring purifier.

For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

CRAIG—ESTILL.—On Thursday, April 23, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. C. E. Swope, WHARTON WAGSTAFF CRAIG, of New-York, to MATTIE, daughter of the late Gen. J. M. Estill, of California.

JACKSON—MACDOUGALL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 28, by Rev. Mr. Appleton, of Philadelphia, OBADIAH JACKSON, of Chicago, to Mrs. AMELIA MACDOUGALL, of Joliet, Ill.

McCANLIS—VAN ZANDT.—On Thursday, April 30, at the First Baptist Church of Hoboken, by Rev. A. Harris, JOHN J. McCANLIS to ELIZABETH H. VAN ZANDT, both of this City.

SCOTT—BELL.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Thursday, April 30, by Rev. W. F. Watkins, W. H. SCOTT to Miss JESSIE BELL, all of the above city. No cards.

TREWIN—FRY.—At Hudson City, on Wednesday, April 22, by Rev. R. S. Arndt, WM. TREWIN, of Elizabeth, N. J., to EDITH H. FRY, eldest daughter of Asa W. Fry, Esq., of Hudson City, N. J.

WHITNEY—KNAPP.—In Wilton, Conn., on Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. F. Alvord, C. STUART WHITNEY, of Darien, to SUSIE B. KNAPP, of the former place.

FIELD—NEWCOMB.—At the same time and place, by Rev. C. W. Baird, JAMES M. FIELD, of Rye, to EMMA NEWCOMB, of Wilton.

DIED.

BELKNAP.—At his residence in Matteawan, on Thursday, April 30, RUFUS R. BELKNAP, in the 71st year of his age.

EATON.—On Saturday, May 2, at Edgewater, Staten Island, Mrs. DELIA B., wife of John A. Eaton.

FREDERICK.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, May 3, HENRY FREDERICK, aged 66 years and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 53 Horatio-st.

GODWIN.—On Saturday, May 2, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian patience, DANNIE, youngest son of Daniel and Charlotte Godwin, aged 13 years and 5 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 14 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains will rest in Greenwood.

GISBORNE.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 2, in the 25th year of his age, REGINALD DARWIN, youngest son of Hartley P. and Bertha Gisborne, of Didsbury, England.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday, May 5, at 2½ P. M., from the residence of Mr. John H. Elliott, No. 2 2d-place, Brooklyn. His friends and the friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

Liverpool and Manchester papers please copy.

HOYT.—On Sunday, May 3, after a short illness, in the 19th year of her age, BERTHA, wife of G. T. B. Hoyt, Jr., and daughter of Robert M. and Caroline Patrick.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of David Hoyt, No. 168 Henry-st.

HYSLOP.—On Saturday, May 2, at the residence of his father, 80th-st., sixth house east of 3d-av., WILLIAM R., eldest son of John Hyslop, in the 31st year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Redeemer, corner of 82d-st. and 4th-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

KLINE.—On Saturday, May 2, HENRY MANDEVILLE, son of George P. and Jane Kline, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 42 Ross-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

LAROCQUE.—Suddenly, on Monday, May 4, JEREMIAH LAROCQUE, of this City, Counselor-at-Law.

LOTT.—On Monday, May 4, at the residence of Richard Schell, Mrs. ELSIE LOTT, widow of the late Henry Lott.

Funeral services will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church in 21st-st., near 6th-av., on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M.. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

McDANIEL.—On Tuesday, April 28, at Woodland, N. Y., KIRL McDANIEL, aged 82 years.

McINTYRE.—On Sabbath morning, May 3, ANDREW, son of Ewen and Emily A. McIntyre, aged 5 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 5 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 34 West 18th-st.

NORTON.—At Mentone, France, on Monday, Jan. 13, J. F. NORTON, late of Chicago, and formerly of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of J. B. Henshaw, of Brooklyn, and of his brothers, of Norwich, Conn., are invited to attend the funeral ceremonies at Trinity Church at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, 7th inst.

STOHLMANN.—On Sunday, May 3, at 4½ o'clock P. M., Rev. CHARLES F. E. STOHLMANN, D. D., Pastor of St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, in the 59th year of his age.

The friends of the family and the St. Matthew's Congregation are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, May 8, at 10 A. M., from the new Church corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts. The remains will be taken to Lutheran Cemetery.

WILKINS.—At Tremont, on Monday, May 4, LILLA MAUDE, daughter of Morris and Martha Marilia Wilkins, aged 2 years and 1 month.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, Tremont, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 12 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WHITING.—On Saturday, May 2, Dr. ALEX. B. WHITING.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Collegiate Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st., on Tuesday morning at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

FRATERNITY OF DELTA PSI.—All members of the Fraternity of Delta Psi living in this City are requested to attend the funeral of our late Brother, WILLIAM R. HYSLOP, from the Church of the Redeemer, corner of 82d-st. and 4th-av., to-day, (Tuesday,) at 4 o'clock.

They are also requested to attend a special meeting of the Fraternity at the Hall of the Alpha Chapter, No. 830 Broadway, this evening, at 9 o'clock, on important business. By order.

DELTA PSI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SCHENCK WILL BE PROFESSIONALLY at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, May 5, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., and every Tuesday thereafter. All advice free of charge; but for a thorough examination of the LUNGS with his Respirometer, his price is $5. His medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M. Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

EAST RIVER IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held at Cooper Institute, Room, No. 24, TUESDAY EVENING, May 5, at 8 o'clock. All owners or representatives of real estate on the east side of the City are requested to attend.

E. M. BARNUM, Secretary.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

THE VERMONT SPRING WATER IS the most reliable remedy known for Cancer, Scrofula, Kidney Diseases, and all impurities of the blood. Address SAXE & CO., Sheldon, Vt., or No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

CHEAPEST RELIABLE SEWING MACHINES are Bartlett's Reversible Machines.—The style sold at $25 can be used by hand or foot; will do all the family sewing; warranted and kept in order. Examine the different styles at the depot, 569 B'dway, N. Y.

DR. N. BENEDICT, ELECTRICIAN—Heals the sick by the laying on of hands; all diseases cured by him; advice free. Office, No. 134 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY—THE GREATEST NOVEL OF THE SEASON.

STEVEN LAWRENCE, YEOMAN.

BY MRS. EDWARDS,
Author of "Archie Lovell," &c., &c.

One vol., 8vo. Elegantly illustrated with six full-page Illustrations, printed on tinted paper by Mooney, the celebrated woodcut printer.

Price, bound in cloth, $2; paper, $1 25.

Those who have followed this attractive story while passing as a serial through the *Galaxy*, will not need any recommendation of it. Those who have not yet read it have now the opportunity of making the acquaintance of one of the foremost novelists of the day. We feel sure that "Steven Lawrence" will fix Mrs. Edward's reputation as one of the greatest of English novelists.

We have also ready a new edition of
ARCHIE LOVELL.
By Mrs. EDWARDS, author of "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman," &c., &c.
One vol., 8vo, cloth, $1 75.
One vol., 8vo, paper, $1.
Either of the above sent by mail on receipt of the price.

SHELDON & COMPANY,
Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, New-York.

IMPEACHMENT—CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS and opinions of the Fathers on the subject. See E PLURIBUS UNUM.

THE BOOK FOR THE TIME.
E PLURIBUS UNUM, OR AMERICAN NATIONALITY.
By L. BRADFORD PRINCE.
"It should be in the hands of every American citizen."
—*Maj.-Gen. Logan.*
New popular edition, 40 cents; sent by mail and for sale generally.
G. P. PUTNAM & SON, Publishers.

POWERS OF CONGRESS—POWERS OF the President—Powers of the Supreme Court—Their limitations. See "E PLURIBUS UNUM."

NEW COMIC SONGS.—"MY FATHER Sould Charcoal," price 30c.; "Cruel Mary Holder," 30c.; "Flying Trapeze," 30c.; "Whistling Thief," 30c.; "Two in the Morning," 30c.; "Uncle Joe," 30c.; and "I'm Seventy-five," by Dan Collins, each 40c.; "Not for Joseph," 30c., and "Champagne Charlie," 30c.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, 711 Broadway.

SEND 25 CENTS FOR LOUISA M. ALCOTT'S three Proverb Stories in one number of LORING'S TALES OF THE DAY. All ages enjoy them.
LORING, Publisher, Boston.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

$200 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
200 SHARES OF THE STOCK
OF THE
NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
VIZ.:

Certificate No. 66,798 for 100 shares in the name of CAMMAN & CO.

Certificate No. 67,831 for 100 shares in the name of UNDERHILL, HAVEN & CO.

The said reward will be paid on return of the above described certificates to the owner.

B. L. SMYTH.
No. 46 Broad-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer of the above-mentioned certificates has been stopped, and that measures have been taken for their reissue to the subscriber.

B. L. SMYTH.
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1868.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

NOTICE.
THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
Has removed from No. 257 to
NO. 240 BROADWAY,
(One door above Park-place) during the rebuilding of their Banking House.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

HOUSTON GAS COMPANY BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage bonds of the Houston Gaslight Company, State of Texas. These bonds are part of an issue of $50,000, by the Company, and are secured by a mortgage on their franchise and the entire property of the Company to P. N. Spofford, Trustee.

Interest at 10 per cent. per annum is payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, in Houston, or in this City at the office of the undersigned.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

REMOVAL.

LLOYD, HAMILTON & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st., removed to No. 48 Exchange-place.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 20, 1868.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF this Company at its office in Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of May, 1868, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., to take into consideration and vote upon the consolidation of the stock, property and effects of this Company, with that of the Bellefontaine Railway Company, and any other business pertaining thereto.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of May 1 until May 15.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d of May, and reopened on the morning of Monday, the 8th of June.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer book will be closed from the morning of the 4th until the morning of the 13th day of May next.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders, on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.

The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.

Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
NEW-ORLEANS, April 28, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE interest coupons, due MAY 1, 1868, on the Levee Bonds, issued by authority of act of the Legislature, number 215, approved March 26, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the Louisiana National Bank of New-Orleans, or at the banking-house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, at the option of the holders.

ADAM GIFFEN, Treasurer,
State of Louisiana.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY'S
OFFICE, No. 25 William-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may properly be done at the annual meeting of the stockholders, will be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., at the Company's office in the City of Milwaukee.

The transfer books will be closed on the 9th day of May, and reopened on the 10th day of June next.

C. P. GILPIN, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 24, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, May 21, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 7th to the 21st day of May, inclusive.

WM. D. BISHOP, President.

OFFICE OF THE SAGINAW VALLEY LAND SALT AND MINERAL CO., No. 10 WALL-ST., ROOM NO. 43.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees, will be held at their office TUESDAY, May 5, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., and for such other business as may come before them.

JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary.

PITHOLE CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 200 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Trustees, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office, on Wednesday, May 27, at 12 o'clock M. Poll to remain open one hour.

Transfer Books closed from May 17 to 27 inclusive.

By order. C. B. BOSTWICK, Secretary.

KNOWLTON MINING CO., NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868.

THE SHARES OF THE KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY, heretofore advertised, on which the assessment of $1 per share, due Dec. 2, 1867, shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of May, 1868, will be sold at auction on that day at 12 o'clock, at No. 44 Exchange-place, and all delinquent shareholders are hereby notified. By order. F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 12th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 20th day of May next.

R. J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking-house corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

$3,500 WANTED FOR TWO OR MORE years on house and lot up town; present value $8,500; situated between Central Park and the Grand Boulevard; no brokers need apply. Address J. HENRY, care Box No. 868 New-York Post-office.

A FEW SHARES NATIONAL PEAT COMPANY Stock for sale. Address Box No. 3,250 New-York Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President,
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, and
No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - -	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1868, - -	$3,623,896 87
LIABILITIES, - - - -	$107,490 55

DESIRING TO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH ITS CUSTOMERS, THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER MAKE A REBATE FROM THE PREMIUM, ON RISKS IN THE CITY, EQUAL TO THE COMMISSION HERETOFORE PAID AS BROKERAGE.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.
A. F. WILLMARTH, V.-Pres.
D. A. HEALD, 2d V.-Pres.
J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.
GEO. M. LYON, Ass't Sec.
T. B. GREENE, 2d Ass't Sec.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, May 4, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 20 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
FEBRUARY AND AUGUST COUPONS.

The title of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad having been confirmed by act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, and the bonds declared valid, the work of extending the same to a connection with the Southern system of roads at Columbus, Ky., is now going rapidly forward. Ninety-one miles being in profitable operation, forty-five miles of new work graded, with rails enough on hand for forty-seven miles, it is expected that the whole line, from St. Louis to Belmont, 193 miles, will be opened for business early next year, so that there will be a continuous line from St. Louis to Mobile, New-Orleans and other Southern cities. A very large traffic is anticipated.

The old part of the road (91 miles) already earns enough to secure all the interest on the whole mortgage debt, and the extension completed, will vastly increase the earnings. The proceeds of these bonds going into the extension of the road adds to the security, and a projected branch, southwestwardly from Pilot Knob, for which a cash subsidy of $15,000 per mile is granted by the State, as a free gift to the Company, will add very much to the value of their property.

THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, Pres. Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis. (Chamber of Commerce.)
E. W. FOX, Pres. St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres. North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres. Nat. Bank of the State of Mo., in St. Louis.
WM. L. EWING, Pres. of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres. Second National Bank, St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Chief-Engineer St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company.
GEO. R. TAYLOR, Pres. Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri.)
WM. TAUSSIG, Pres. Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres. Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.
ADOLPHUS MEIER, Vice-Pres. Union Pacific Railway, (E. D.)
ROBERT BARTH, Pres. German Savings Institution.
ALLEN, COPP & NISBET, Bankers, St. Louis.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES.

E. D. MORGAN & CO.,	S. GANDY,
J. H. SWIFT,	W. T. BLODGETT,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,	A. R. ENO.
W. V. BRADY,	

Bonds for sale, and pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President, No. 43 Wall-st.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company, dated May 8, 1857, and conveying to THOMAS E. WALKER and CURTIS RAYMOND, as trustees, the division of said Company's railroad, known as the second division, extending westwardly from Iowa City, and all the rolling stock and other property appurtenant thereto, together with all the interest of said Company in the lands granted by the United States to the State of Iowa, and by said State to said Company in aid of the construction of said railroad, by the several acts of Congress and of the General Assembly of Iowa, set forth or referred to in said mortgage. Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned, present trustees of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys being proceeds thereof have been paid to the undersigned as such trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

THOMAS E. WALKER, }
F. HAVEN, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM, the undersigned, as trustee, dated July 1, 1855, and conveying the eastern division of said Company's railroad, extending from the eastern line of the State of Iowa, at Davenport, to Iowa City and Muscatine, with the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto, notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree the said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned, as such Trustee, for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein, and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868. F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage, executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM, the undersigned, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1856, and conveying that division of said Company's railroad, known as the Oskaloosa Division, extending west from the City of Muscatine, and the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto—Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned as such Trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868. F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

THE DEFERRED ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders in the Knowlton Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, May 30, 1868, at 2 o'clock. By order.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, (deferred from March 18,) will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 2 o'clock. By order:

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

THE COUPONS ON THE WATERWORKS BONDS OF THE CITY OF TROY, due May 1, 1868, will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.

D. LANE, Chamberlain.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	113	113¾	5-20 Coupon, '67...	109⅛	109⅜
Coupon, 1881...	113	113¾	10-40 Registered...	102⅞	103⅛
5-20 Regist'd '62..	105½	105¾	10-40 Coupon...	102⅞	103⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62..	108	108¼	Gold...	139⅜	139½
5-20 Coupon, '64..	106½	106¾	June 7.30...	107¼	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65..	106⅝	106¾	July 7.30...	107¼	107⅜
5-20 C.'65, Jan&July	108⅞	109			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York,
May 1, 1868.

A dividend of SEVEN Per Cent. on the preferred stock of this Company, less the government tax, has been this day declared, according to the provisions of the trust deed, payable in cash on the 15th day of May instant, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be open from the 5th to the 11th instant, inclusive.

CHARLES BUTLER, President.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1868.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of May next, free of Government tax. Transfer books will be closed from this date to May 1, 1868.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1868.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (free of all taxes,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 11th inst.

The transfer books are closed until that date.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent., free of all taxes, has been declared payable on the 9th inst. Transfer books closed until that date.

JNO. R. KEARNEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE,

Irvington, on the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. For circular address

A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Summer session of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY of May next, and continue until October.

A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN.

Rev. I. BIRD and JAMES BIRD, Principals. A home school with home influences for fifteen boys, with ample play-grounds. An interview can be had by sending address to the office of New-York Observer.

A GENTLEMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE and established reputation as a teacher, who is about starting with a pupil for the Continent of Europe, to spend a year or more in study, is desirous of taking in charge one or two additional pupils; expenses and terms will be moderate, study being made the paramount object; the best references given and required. Address by letter, Room No. 21, Union Theological Seminary, University-place, New-York.

DR. RICHARDS' INSTITUTE FOR 12 boys, Shrub Oak, Westchester County, N. Y., five miles east of Peekskill; the Prussian method of teaching pursued by accomplished instructors; boating, bathing, fishing, gardening, gymnastics on the place. For circulars address the Principal, DR. RICHARDS.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and give an elegant business style of writing; open day and evening all Summer.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FOR BOYS. FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.; number limited to 25, Institution endowed. Terms, $150 for twenty weeks.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 4. For circulars address the Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

PAINTING WANTED IN EXCHANGE for a first-class piano, melodeon or organ. Address Box No. 3,567 New-York Post Office.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANbury, Conn. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

TO PRINCIPALS OF FEMALE COLLEGES.—A gentleman wishes (for the next scholastic year) the position of Professor of Modern Languages in a prosperous female institution. Having had many years of experience in teaching languages, is fully qualified for such a situation; he will invest $1,500; unquestionable references given and required. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

FRENCH LESSONS.—AN EXPERIENCED young Professor of distinguished education, lately arrived from Paris, and speaking English fluently, desires a few private lessons; residence vicinity 23d-st. and 5th-av.; would also wish to make arrangements with an institution; best City references. Address X., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY WHO IS THOROUGH and a good disciplinarian, a situation as teacher of English, Drawing, and the rudiments of Music, in a school or private family, City or country; highest references given. Address, for one week, INSTRUCTION, Station E, 8th-av.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching English, French, (spoken,) Latin and Music, desires an engagement as resident teacher in a family; best references. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH ENGLISH AND classical resident teacher in a boarding school; one brought up in an English training school preferred. Address TEACHER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A SUPERIOR GERMAN LADY, TEACHing English, French, German, Spanish, drawing and painting, desires an engagement. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.

Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS—IN GREAT VARIETies, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—NO. 4 WEST 13th-st., two doors west of 5th-av.; brick house, three stories, attic, basement and sub-cellar; one of the best built houses in the city, with modern improvements, in complete order; to be sold at a bargain, or will be rented low, with furniture, to a desirable tenant; owner going abroad. Apply to GIDEON DAVENPORT, No. 119 Nassau-st., room 4.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—UNFURNISHED—The large and very elegant and commodious four-story basement house, No. 224 Madison-av.; house 25 feet wide; has three-story back building in perfect order; will be rented to a private family only. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—A CHOICE PLOT 150x200 near 5th-av., below 58th-st.; also, fine corner plots and single lots on 5th and Madison avs., above 42d-st.; a Broadway corner, near 59th-st., 120x115, and fine plots on 11th-av. Boulevard, near 146th-st., bargains.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 26 WEST 36TH-ST., NEWLY and prettily furnished, and in perfect order. Everything ready for housekeeping; price $35,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, full lot, on a pleasant part of West 23d-st.; has modern improvements, and is in good order. HALL J. HOW, or E. B. CROCKER, No. 12 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ALL SHOULD SEE AND COMPARE THE property of the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY at

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

First station (nine miles) Erie Railway, 40 minutes from Chambers-st. Guides may be had free on application to

BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway,
CHARLES BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st.,
Agents for the Company;
or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent,
Rutherford Park, N. J.

COUNTRY ESTATES.

Villas, Parks, Cemeteries laid out by WM. G. SMITH, Landscape Gardener. Apply to the above at Fleming & Henderson's, No. 67 Nassau-st. New York City.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE NEW-Jersey Central Railroad, 31 miles from New-York, 7 trains each way daily, a very desirable country place, containing eight acres of choice land, plenty of fruit, a good orchard of choice apples and a young orchard set out of choice apples and pears; plenty of small fruit, house, carriage-house, barn, farmer's dwelling, &c.; all fenced in good order; under-drained; location first-class; on the Turnpike Road leading from Boundbrook to New-Brunswick, and fronting on the Raritan River; free from mosquitoes, and perfectly healthy. Price, including tools, wagons, &c., $5,000. Inquire of C. J. FISHER, No. 272 Washington-av., Brooklyn; or No. 60 South-st., corner Wall, New-York.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE partly furnished; cottage house, piazza on three sides, 12 rooms and pantries, fine shade, choice fruit in great variety, tenant house, ice-house filled, 25 acres land, pair horses, cow, poultry, vehicles, farming tools—for $14,500, or, unfurnished, $12,000; fine fishing, boating, hunting; about one mile from Chatham depot, Morris and Essex Road, 1¾ hours from New-York. Apply to N. NILES, Esq., Attorney, No. 18 Wall-st., or G. P. SMITH, with Minot, Hooper & Co., No. 53 Leonard-st. Would exchange for improved City property.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Dobbs' Ferry.—A first-class frame house, filled in, 14 rooms, gas and water throughout, billiard-room, conservatory, &c.; 2 acres of ground, very tastefully and beautifully laid out in lawn and garden; fine fruit of great variety, shade and ornamental trees, excellent kitchen garden, hot beds, &c.; good stable for 4 horses; views up and down the river, unsurpassed; one of the most delightful seats on the Hudson, and offered very reasonably. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-MILFORD, CONN., A first-class dwelling, built two years since, with double parlors, marble mantels, six bedrooms, &c.; situate at the south end of Main-st., fronting the Green, on a corner, one of the best locations in the village; has a good garden and barn on the premises; not five minutes' walk from the depot. The place will be sold with or without the furniture. For further particulars inquire of EGBERT MARSH, Bridgeport, Conn., or Dr. GEO. TAYLOR, New-Milford, Conn.

FOR SALE—NEAR SING-SING—A HANDsome place of nearly 40 acres; the house is finely located in full view of the river, and standing on high ground is cool and remarkably healty; it is completely furnished in every department; has a bath-room, laundry, and hot and cold water in unfailing abundance; there is a farmer's cottage, ample stable room, and other outhouses; a fine piece of woods, a large garden, and fruits of all kinds, &c., &c. Apply to F. W. WORTH, No. 46 Broad-st., second floor, front.

FARM TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR TILL November next; possession immediately; the farm is 100 acres, four miles from Summit, N. J., an hour's ride on Morris and Essex Railroad; numerous buildings, good house and abundance of fruit, &c.; room for a large family, and exceedingly healthy; daily mail stage from Summit Depot passes by the farm.

PRESCOTT & SON, No. 75 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SEVEN FARMS, FIVE to 300 acres, six beautiful country seats, a number of village houses, many beautiful country sites for residences, in and near Madison, Morris County, N. J.; houses to rent, &c., &c. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, near the depot.

MADISON, April 28, 1868.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT RIVERSIDE—FORTY ACRES OF CHOICE land, adjoining the estates of A. Schmerhoom and Thomas Culhbert, having extensive views of the Hudson, and fronting on Riverdale-av. and turnpike, will be sold together or in villa sites. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE, WESTchester County, on the water, a superior cottage house, 13 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with five acres, stable and gardener's cottage; terms to suit; also, magnificent building sites, with boating and bathing privileges.

J. H. WAINWRIGHT, No. 37 Wall-st.

CLARENDON HOUSE—NYACK, N. Y., TO let on very favorable terms; 35 rooms, barn, three acres; beautifully situated near the river. Apply to R. P. EELLS, Nyack, or W. F. GOODWIN, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

AT ROSSELLE, 16 MILES FROM NEW-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, small country place, 10 acres, with a house containing seven rooms; elevated land; well located; $4,500. A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN FLUSHING, L. I., a very desirable country residence, pleasantly located on Clinton-av. Apply to G. EDWARD CARLL, Real Estate Agent, Flushing, or to ISAAC PECK, No. 33 Pearl-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FORTY MINutes from New-York and three from depot; one acre of choice land; house has nine rooms, garret and cellar; cistern and well water; shade and fruit trees. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson, near Hyde Park; about 120 acres of land, half a mile river front; lodge, billiard house, brick barns, &c. For particulars apply to POTTER BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE—HOUSE and lot on South-st., one of the most desirable locations in the town; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of THEO. AYRES, Morristown, or L. H. JOHNSON, No. 32 Warren-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence; thirty minutes from the City, near the water; buildings good; with four or more acres; well fruited. Apply to JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF C. R. MARVIN & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.

CHARLES R. MARVIN,
CHARLES H. MARVIN,
TASKER H. MARVIN,
APRIL 30, 1868. GEORGE H. MARVIN.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that CHARLES R. MARVIN, CHARLES H. MARVIN, TASKER H. MARVIN and GEORGE H. MARVIN, who reside in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of MARVIN BROS. & CO., for the buying and selling stocks, bonds, gold and other securities on commission, and for the transaction of a general financial and brokerage business in the City of New-York; that all the partners interested in the said business are the said Charles R. Marvin, who is the special partner, and the said Charles H. Marvin, Tasker H. Marvin and George H. Marvin, who are the general partners; that the said Charles R. Marvin has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, as capital toward the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and is to terminate on the 30th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

CHARLES R. MARVIN,
CHARLES H. MARVIN,
TASKER H. MARVIN,
GEORGE H. MARVIN.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 30, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of R. L. CUTTING & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

R. L. CUTTING,
R. L. CUTTING, Jr.
APRIL 30, 1868. J. D'W. CUTTING.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of R. L. CUTTING, Jr., & CO., for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds and gold.

R. L. CUTTING, Jr.
J. D'W. CUTTING.
No. 19 WILLIAM-ST., May 1, 1868.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between VAN SICKLER & FORBY is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

R. M. VAN SICKLER.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868. WILLIAM F. FORBY.

MR. AUGUSTUS JENKINS, OF NEW-York, and Mr. HENRY JONES BLAKE, of Boston, are partners in our NEW-YORK AND BOSTON FIRMS from April 1, 1868.

BLAKE BROS. & CO., Bankers.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868.

MR. JAMES ROBB THIS DAY RETIRES from our firm as a partner by limitation of copartnership.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

MR. L. A. STIMSON WITHDRAWS TO-DAY from our firm.

H. C. STIMSON & CO.
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

E. VATET, HAIR CUTTER, HAS REMOVED from No. 819 to No. 896 Broadway, up stairs, between 19th and 20th sts., New York.

REMOVAL.

The World Mutual Life Insurance Company have removed into their new office, No. 160 Broadway.

REMOVAL.

LLOYD, HAMILTON & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st., removed to No. 48 Exchange-place.

REMOVAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO. have removed to No. 18 Wall-st.

JOHN GIBSON'S SON & CO. HAVE REMOVED from No. 51 Beaver-st. to No. 47 Broad-st.

ROBERT FRANCIS HAS REMOVED FROM No. 51 Beaver-st., to No. 47 Broad-st.

SHOW CASES OLD AND NEW OF ALL descriptions sold at the lowest prices by HOFFMAN & FERSCH, No. 162 Chatham-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FOR THREE YEARS, A SPLENDID country residence of about 10 acres on North Hempstead Harbor, L. I. The house is large and commodious, containing 21 rooms; is heated with hot air and contains gas and water conveniences throughout; on the premises, besides all the necessary outbuildings, are a grapery, a greenhouse and a trout pond; in front of the mansion is a fine lawn with an extensive water front and a beautiful fine grove of locusts, evergreens and other choice trees; there is an abundance of fruit of many varieties on the place; or the place will be sold with the balance of the farm, (in all about 96 acres,) on which are a farm-house and other buildings. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, AN elegant country seat at Bay Ridge, known as Delliwood, the residence of John Sykes, Jr., Esq.; the place is beautifully situated, commanding fine views of the bay and surrounding country; the house is large and commodious, being 90x90 feet, with green-house attached, and tower with billiard-room; it is heated with hot water, and contains gas and water throughout; the grounds consist of 18 acres, well shaded and tastefully laid out; fruit of all kinds in abundance; gate lodge, stable, carriage house, coachman's house, cow-house, hennery, carpenter's shop, &c. The place is within 30 minutes of Wall-st., by the new ferry to Bay Ridge, or one hour by horse cars. For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AT Ramapo, 1¾ miles from Suffern's and 300 yards from Mahway station, on Erie Railway; large two story frame house, with wing and basement, well furnished; large garden; plenty shade, fruit, stable room, &c.; location healthy; pure mountain air, and nicely situated; and also, at same place, a nice cottage house, containing nine rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, with an acre of ground, plenty of fruit, stable room, &c. Either can be had by the year or season. Inquire of Mr. WINTER, No. 484 6th-av.

TO LET ON THE SOUND—18 MILES FROM the City by rail, a large double English cottage, double piazzas, fully and richly furnished throughout; choice and charming location, high and healthy; boathouse, nice grounds, &c.; a pair of fine family horses and two cows, &c., &c., if desired; reasonable rent; six months or longer. Inquire of FRAZER, BROOKS & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN THE Town of West Farms, two miles from Harlem Bridge, beautifully situated on the East River; contains 18 rooms and is fully furnished; large stable, henery and out buildings; garden well supplied with fruit; is within easy access of the City either by cars or boat, and is half an hour's drive of Central Park. For further particulars apply to F. J. BARRETTO & Co., No. 36 Beaver-st.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR BY RAIL from the City, to lease a new and modern built house, with handsome bay windows, twelve rooms, furnace, range, &c.; location elevated; beautiful view; three minutes' walk from the City. Apply to W. J. COCHRAN, No. 895 Broadway, or to J. BONNEL, at Summit.

TO LET—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, FOR the Summer or year, a furnished dwelling, containing 12 rooms, 4 acres of land, bounded on the Hudson River; shade and fruit in abundance; ten minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. Apply to H. ONDERDONK, Nyack, New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT beautifully located in the delightful village of Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Mass.; fine old mansion, containing 12 rooms; and 15 acres of ground tastefully laid out and abundantly shaded. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., TEN MINUTES' walk from either ferry, cottage house, 12 rooms, besides laundry, coal, vegetable and milk cellar, stable, coach-house, bath-house, &c., with about one acre in garden, with fruits of all kinds. Particulars of

PHELPS, FALLON & CO., 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET IN RIVER TERRACE, HOBOKEN—A first-class house, in good order, with all modern improvements; has a fine view of the river; within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Inquire at Hoboken Land and Improvement Company's Office, near the ferry.

AT BERGEN, N. J.—TO LET, A DESIRABLE residence overlooking New-York Bay, and fronting on a wide street; house 25x37, 12 rooms, all the modern improvements, six minutes walk from station; horse-cars pass the door.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A.—TO LET—A SMALL FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story house, corner of Lexington-av. and 43d-st., with or without stable attached; handsomely frescoed; furnished $275 a month, unfurnished $2,700 per year.—ABNER L. ELY, No. 637 4th-av., corner 41st-st., or No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A HANDsome house, fully furnished and in complete order; hot and cold water, bath, water-closet in house; garden with fruit; barn, chicken house, &c.; rent low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT MANHATTANVILLE, WITHIN one minute's walk of 8th-av. cars, the upper part of a house; house has fine grounds; stable and vegetable garden if desired; rent reasonable to a responsible tenant. For terms, &c., address A. B. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT MADISON, N. J., WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of the depot, a neat cottage, furnished; 11 rooms; pleasantly situated; about three acres in orchard and garden; finely fruited; ice-house filled; large and convenient stable. Address GEORGE POMEROY, Madison, N. J.

COTTAGE ON LONG ISLAND.—AN UNfurnished cottage to let to a small family at Roslyn, Long Island, about twenty miles from town, within a few minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, and fifteen minutes from the railway station. Apply in the counting-room of the *Evening Post*, No. 41 Nassau-st.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bay Side, Flushing; elegantly furnished, baths, stables, icehouse, ten acres, ornamental grounds.

R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A nicely-furnished house, situate in one of the finest streets of Bridgeport, Conn. Inquire of

J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 12 State-st.,
Bridgeport, Conn.

A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, TEN rooms, stable, carriage house, half acre grounds, garden, fruit, shade trees, &c., finely situated on the Hudson, thirty minutes from 30th-st., for the season or year. Particulars at No. 77 Bleecker or No. 45 Dey.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, No. 179 Waverley-place; also, at Yonkers, a splendid mansion (furnished) with six acres of ground. GEORGE COOK, No. 101 Liberty-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, TWO furnished houses at Rye, N. Y.; one directly on the water; most delightfully situated. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 43 White-st.

LARGE FACTORY TO RENT AT Hastings, with power and dock; buildings 100 x45; four floors. Call at the Machinery Intelligence Office, No. 1 Centre-st., New-York.

A.—TO LET—THE LAST OF THOSE HANDsome Mansard-roof houses, Lexington-av, near 43d-st.; $2,000. Also, No. 267 East 34th-st.; $1,400. ABNER L. ELY, 637 4th-av., corner 41st-st., or No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, ("LATHER'S Hill,") a furnished country seat, with carriage-house, fine grounds, 4 acres, for one year. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE—PLEASANTLY situated at Oscawana Lake, near Peekskill; 11 rooms; rent $100 per month. Apply to W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st., near Bowery.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, NO 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st. Apply at the bank on the premises.

COTTAGE TO LET—FURNITURE FOR sale, at Woodside, L. I., 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 1½ acres. PHELPS, FALLON & CO, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET—IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—A rare chance for a new house, 10 rooms, three minutes from Depot. Apply to E. ELY, No. 94 Gold-st.

TO LET—PARLOR FLOOR OF DWELLING, No. 20 East 14th-st., with extension, between University-place and 5th-av.

TO LET—THE DWELLING NO 163 WEST 21ST-st., with the furniture. Apply to HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 331 Pearl-st., Franklin-square.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants,
Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and
other Companies, in Buildings
38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 & 80
BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 New-st.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 and 38 Broad-st.,
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.,
NOS. 4 AND 19 WALL-ST., and
Nos. 55 and 57 Exchange-place.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
NO. 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier. *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT NO. 615 BROADWAY, A FINE large room, second floor front; also, cheap offices on first and second floors, rear. Apply to J. B. WEST, on premises.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE.—THE LOT No. 426 Broadway, about 50 feet south of Howard-st., about 25x98, will be leased for twenty-one years at $10,000 ground rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

LAW OFFICE AND DESK ROOM TO LET.—Two offices, part of a suite, with use of library. Inquire at No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4.

TO LET—BRICK STABLE IN 13TH-ST., BEtween University-place and 5th-av., 1st of May. Apply to H. W. PRESCOTT, No. 20 East 14th-st.

OFFICE TO LET—HALF OF OFFICE ON first floor, No. 5½ Pine-st.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO.

TO RENT—9,000 SQUARE FEET, WITH POWER, for storage. Apply at 307 Broadway, Mutual Collar Co.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF No. 272 Canal-st., near Broadway; rent, $2,000. Inquire at No. 280 Canal-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF THE BUILDING No. 18 4th-av.; also two lofts for storage of furniture. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TO LET—SPLENDID LIGHT LOFTS IN NO 21 Fulton-st., near Fulton Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

TO LET—NO. 207 WATER-ST., NEAR FULTON Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A STEADY, HONEST WOMAN WOULD like to take care of a family's house through the summer; is a very good laundress, and also a good plain cook; has got the best of City reference. No. 122 West 40th-st.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—sickness, losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases, &c.

DRY GOODS

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY,
APRIL 27th, THE BALANCE OF THEIR
SPRING IMPORTATION
and also a complete
assortment of Seasonable Goods,
FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS,
consisting in part of
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,
RICH PARIS SILKS in all the new shades,
STRIPED, PLAID, CHECK, and CHENE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Wear,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, AND MANTILLAS,
ALSO,
a full line of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, FANCY CLOAKINGS,
TWEEDS, HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c.,
which will be offered
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR

OFFER AT RETAIL
SUPERIOR PARIS KID GLOVES
AT ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR,
ALSO,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
IN ALL THE NEW STYLES AND SHADES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
ALSO,
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY—CHEAP.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR

OFFER GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO PURCHASERS OF

Cotton and Linen Sheetings, Napkins, Doyles, Towels, Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, Piano and Table Covers, Window Shades, Damasks, Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Nottingham Goods, Draperies, Cornices, and fixtures of every kind.

Also, at
THE GRAND-STREET STORE ONLY,
NEW CARPETINGS.

Axminsters, Wiltons, Brussels, Three-ply, Two-ply, and Stair Carpetings, Oilcloths, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, &c.

Also,

Feather Beds, Curled Hair and Moss Mattresses, and Bedding of every description of their own make.

N. B.—Those about refurnishing will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR

INVITE ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

Where complete outfits may be procured at short notice and reasonable prices,

Also,
to their large and well-assorted stock of
MOURNING GOODS,

Black Bareges, Grenadines, Alpaca, Mohair, Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Collars, Veils, &c.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

AT GAYNOR'S.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE OF
CORSETS
STILL CONTINUED
FOR TWO WEEKS MORE.

ANOTHER LOT ADDED

from our WHOLESALE STOCK of those ELEGANT SHAPED PARIS HAND-MAID COUTILLE CORSETS, and will be sold REGARDLESS OF PRICE.

ALSO,

a miscellaneous lot of slightly soiled FRENCH WOVEN AND COUTILLE CORSETS, among which will be found MOIRE ANTIQUE CORSETS, in every color, MOST EXQUISITE SHAPES.

Ladies should visit our establishment and see the genuineness of our goods.

No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

SHEETS AND PILLOW-CASES.

Buy your SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES, ready HEMMED, at about the PRICE of the MATERIAL. Constantly on hand and made to order, in COTTON and LINEN, at

WM. GARDNER'S,
No. 244 Canal-St.,
Between Broadway and Centre-st.

KID GLOVES.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,

have bought
1,802 dozen pairs of
the very superior Paris made
DESCHAMPS KID GLOVES,
being the entire balance of importation.
They will be ready on MONDAY,
at the very low price of
$1 50 A PAIR.
The cheapest kid gloves in the City.
No. 423 Broadway and No. 305 Canal-st

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

LINES OF BONNET RIBBONS.
At 15, 20, 25, 30, 40 cts. per yard and upward.

Plain Ribbons every shade and width, Cheap. Dotted, Frosted, Beaded, and Crystalized Laces and Crapes, every kind and width, Cheap. Full lines of Real Laces and Veils.

Our Ladies' Kid Gloves commence at 30 cts. per pair.

TRY OUR DOLLAR KID GLOVES.

Over One Hundred New Styles in Lisle Thread Gloves. LINES OF EMBROIDERIES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS AND CUFFS FROM AUCTION—BARGAINS.

HOSIERY CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, GIMPS AND VELVET RIBBONS, ENDLESS VARIETY.

SILK TRIMMINGS, every shade,
Orders executed at six hours' notice.

IMPORTED FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

Corsets at 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, and upward, (whalebone.)

Cheapest line of Parasols and Sunshades in this City, at 62½c., 75c., $1, and upward.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Over one hundred and fifty new styles in bonnets, hats and seasides for ladies, misses and infants, from 5 cents to $5; undoubtedly the largest and cheapest stock in this City to select from.

NEW STRAW GOODS EVERY DAY.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

NEW JOBBING ROOM NOW OPEN.

CHEAP STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.

LENGTHS CUT CHEAPER THAN DOWN-TOWN JOBBERS SELL PIECES. CALL.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

Imitation Ivory Goods.

Great Improvements made: 3 New Patents received. MARTINGALE RINGS, $18 and $20 per gross. SHEET BUTTONS, [illegible] per gross. BILLIARD BALLS, $9 and $10 per set. CHECKS, $8, $10 and $20 per gross. Also, a great variety of Ivory, Pearl and Gilt Sleeve Buttons, $18 [illegible] WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, New-York.

AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY,
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
FINE TAMISE CLOTHS, $7 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE HENRIETTA, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $15.
FINE PARISIENNE CLOTH, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $13.
FINE CRAPE CLOTH, 40c. PER YARD.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 31c. PER YARD, WORTH 50c.
BALMORAL SKIRTINGS, 50c. PER YARD, WORTH 75c.
PURE MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS AT 62½c., 75c. AND $1; JUST ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
BUSRIRE CRAPES AND TAMARTINES, 37½c.
RICH BLACK SILKS IN ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES, $2, $2 25, $2 50 AND $3. REAL BARGAINS.
CANVAS AND IRON GRENADINES FROM ¾ TO 2 YARDS WIDE.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
ALSO A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING BONNETS OF THE MOST APPROVED STYLES AT LOW PRICES.
W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY.

MACKENZIE'S MANTILLAS.—THE VICTORIA, $30; Argyle, $28; Duchess of Sutherland, $30. At STORE, THURBER & CO., 751 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

R. H. MACY.

Deschamp's Genuine French Kid Gloves,
ONLY 63 CENTS A PAIR.
Deschamp's Genuine French Kid Gloves,
ONLY 63 CENTS A PAIR.
Deschamp's Genuine French Kid Gloves,
ONLY 63 CENTS A PAIR.

Owing to the large quantities of SHEEP SKIN, LAMB SKIN and various other imitations of KID GLOVES which have been placed before the public in the last year at low prices, and represented to be GENUINE KID GLOVES,

We have decided to reduce our entire Spring Importation of

Deschamp's
FRENCH KID GLOVES,
from $1 65 a pair down to
63 CENTS A PAIR.

This is our regular make of FRENCH KID GLOVES, which we have been importing for the last four years.

Our assortment of colors and sizes for Ladies, Gents and Misses is complete.

ONLY 63 CENTS A PAIR.
ONLY 63 CENTS A PAIR.
ONLY 63 CENTS A PAIR.

R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

KID GLOVES.—GREAT REDUCTION.—WE have reduced the price of the best quality 25 cents; seconds, 25 cents. Ladies' and Misses' [illegible], doeskin, silk and thread, in great variety; Hosiery and underwear; Misses' kids, all sizes, $1; tweeds, 50 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY OPENING THIS DAY—Spring Bonnets and Hats; also, Children's Hats. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Save this. Millinery goods and hats.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
RICH DESIGNS.
SPRING SALES, 1868.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, three-ply and ingrain, from the best foreign and domestic manufactories, suitable to every style of furnishing.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, owning their house, desire to arrange with a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, to occupy rooms, either singly or en suite. The house is located in First-place, near Clinton-st.; has all the improvements and will afford a good home to parties desiring it. Address J. H. C., Box No. 2,465 New-York Post-office.

BOARD—SEPARATE APARTMENTS, MODERN improvements, exclusive attendance and home attention, with regular and experienced medical care, to any one [illegible] by a respectable lady during anticipated illness, in a small private family up-town. For location, terms, &c., apply to Mrs. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., N. Y.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen; breakfast given, if desired. At No. 63 West 13th-st., a few doors below 6th-av. References exchanged.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with a front parlor and rear bedroom connecting, both good size, and extremely pleasant, or would be let separately, in the house of a private American family, at 38 West 11th-st., near University-place.

NO. 59 WEST 17TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms, without board, on second, third and fourth floors, en suite or singly, for gentlemen only, in a private family; convenient to several clubs.

19TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—IN a strictly private family, parlor and bedroom on second story, front, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; good reference given and required. Address Box No. 539 Post Office.

SEVERAL GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated in a private family; good board and first-class location; seven minutes' walk from Cortlandt-st. Ferry. Address Mrs. E. L. E., Jersey City Post Office. Reference required.

PLEASANT AIRY FRONT ROOMS, ON second floor, handsomely furnished with black walnut, ample closets, gas, &c., for gentlemen; dinner at 6; terms low to permanent parties; references exchanged. No. 331 West 29th-st.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing their own house, on the west side of the City, will accommodate a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen with board; reference required. Address E. F. M., Box No. 168 Post Office.

NO. 163 EAST 17TH-ST.—A BEAUTIFUL summer location on Stuyvesant Square. A few elegant rooms with liberal table, at summer prices. References required.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway—handsome furnished rooms, in suites or singly, to gentlemen only, with or without breakfast. The best of references given and required.

FRONT AND BACK ROOM ON SECOND floor and basement room on first floor, nicely furnished, will be let without board. Apply at No. 25 Perry-st.

NO. 223 WEST 24TH-ST.—TO LET—A very large, pleasant back room, nicely furnished, would be let, with or without board; prefers to let to gentlemen.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Elegant apartments on second and third floors, with first-class board, for families or single gentlemen; terms moderate; references.

WANTED—BOARD AND SUITE OF ROOMS for gentleman, wife, and two daughters, 12 and 14, convenient to cars. Address, stating accommodations offered and price, A. G. KINNE, Lafayette Hotel.

TO LET—TO A PHYSICIAN, THE FRONT Reception room in a genteel English basement house No. 240 West 42d-st.; board if desired; private family; terms reasonable.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, to let, pleasantly located in Jersey City, ten minutes from the Ferry. Address A. B. B., Box, No. 140 *Times* Office.

VERY DESIRABLE NEWLY FURNISHED rooms to let without board. Apply at No. 52 West 24th-st.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel, choice rooms to let on first and fourth floors, with or without board.

17TH-STREET.—ELEGANT ROOMS, WITHout board, to gentlemen only, at No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

AN ELEGANT LARGE PARLOR ROOM, with or without board, to let, unfurnished, No. 31 Washington-place.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO LET—without board—to two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 147 East 26-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, FOR $10 a month, at No. 333 39th-st., [illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD from $4 to $8 per week. No. 81 4th-av., near 10th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
New-Jersey,
opens 15th of June with terms reduced. For particulars, route, &c., address S. T. COZZENS.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM New-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad, several desirable suites of rooms can be had at the Summit House; pure mountain air, fine drives, &c.; [illegible] two minutes' walk of depot.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN A RETIRED, MOUNTAINous region; trout fishing, pine groves, spring water; walks and drives unsurpassed; references given; price $8 to $10. Call this day on Rev. L. F. DUDLEY, at Lovejoy's Hotel, and see photographs of building.

COUNTRY BOARD AT EDGEWATER, three-quarters of an hour up the Hudson River; also at Cornwall, Peekskill, Orange, Elizabeth, Glen Cove, Hackensack, &c. Particulars free at the BOARDERS' EXCHANGE, No. 356 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE—WITH OR WITHOUT board, on Shrewsbury River, near Long Branch; [illegible] Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD THREE minutes' walk from depot; [illegible] 1½ hours from New-York; in Stamford, Conn.

R. J. STEVENSON.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WESTERN LANDS WANTED FOR CASH.—Parties owning lands in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Missouri and Iowa, may sell their lands by furnishing description and lowest price. Address J. BENNET, No. 309 Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,
Have the largest assorted stock of
FURNITURE, MATTRESSES AND SPRING BEDS,
of any house in the City, and [illegible] UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, TO REDUCE THE PRICE 20 PER CENT.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,
AT G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S,
No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston-sts.
RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Also, mattresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c.
Goods [illegible] for shipping. Note the number.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—AT LARGEly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts. Have on hand a large assortment of parlor, library, dining-room, [illegible] furniture of the latest styles, [illegible] at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

COLORADO..........WEDNESDAY, May 13
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, May 20
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, May 27
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, June 10

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st. For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS. DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, May 16
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, May 30
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, June 13
PEREIRE.........SURMONT.....SATURDAY, June 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, May 6
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, May 13
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, May 20
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, May 27
SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, June 3
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, June 10

Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

BOATS TO CONVEY PASSENGERS AND baggage on board Steamship JAVA will leave the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, from 1 to 2 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 6th inst. Passengers only can be taken on board. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German Steamship
SMIDT, Capt. H. RASCHEN,
of 2,400 tons capacity,
WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK
ON HER FIRST RETURN TRIP TO
BREMEN
about May 15.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin..........$75 } Payable in
Second Cabin..........36 } Gold.

An experienced surgeon on board. For further information, freight and passage, apply to THIELE, SEILER & CO., No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO sails..........April 30
SIBERIA sails..........May 7

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates. For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green. For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)....MONDAY, May 4
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, May 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........WEDNESDAY, May 13
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, May 16
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, May 18
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY, May 23

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency. Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Rates of Passage—First cabin, $80 gold; steerage, $35 currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every WEDNESDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

UNITED KINGDOM..DONALDSON..........May 6
COLUMBIA..........CARNAGHAN..........May 9
CALEDONIA..........MACDONALD..........May 16

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency: Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location. Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160. Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates. For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA, WEBSTER, will leave SATURDAY, May 9, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

NEW-YORK AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
VIRGO, Capt. JOHN DEAKEN.
NEVADA, Capt. W. MEGILL.

Steamship VIRGO will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on THURSDAY, May 14, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. VAN SICE, May 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, May 14.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, May 21.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND. New and elegant side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.

One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing. For freight or passage, having elegant stateroom accommodations, apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

FOR MOBILE.

FERNANDINA AND FLORIDA PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch The first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, May 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.

Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent; to points on St. John's River, 1¼ per cent.

Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st. Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 15c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, May 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st. MATANZAS will sail on the following saturday.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

May 9—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. E. SMITH.

Steamer leaving May 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,

or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

MAY 5—Steamship FULTON, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

MAY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

REDUCTION OF RATES OF FREIGHT TO CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

90 cents per cubic foot, 1¾ cents per pound. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY sails on SATURDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock noon. For particulars apply at freight office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL....VAILL........SATURDAY, May 9
CORTES..........WHITMAN....SATURDAY, May 16
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER....SATURDAY, May 23
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE....SATURDAY, May 30

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For freight or passage apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT REDUCED RATES.

The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE..CROWELL..leaves..SATURDAY, May 9
MONTGOMERY..LYONS..leaves..SATURDAY, May 16
at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic & Gulf R. R., and Florida steamers.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.

Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.

Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M. H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager. G. W. TIERS, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR
BOSTON.

From Pier No. 33, North River, foot of Jay-st., (at 5 o'clock P. M.)

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 4.
To Boston, first class..........$3 00
To Providence, first class..........2 00

By the new and splendid steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

And from same date the steamers of this line will stop at foot of 19th-st., East River; fifteen minutes' drive only from the uptown hotels; to receive passengers leaving there during the Summer months,

AT 6 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY.

Baggage and reception rooms have been erected on the Pier, and travelers will find it much the most convenient and accessible point at which to take the Sound steamers.

Passengers from the East will also be landed at this Pier in the morning, if they so desire. D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE
FOR
BOSTON
VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers
STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, } MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, } TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;

leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River. SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent. D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, and proportionate reduction to points West and North. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all intermediate stations. Also with railroad for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare on Sunday evening $2.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 2, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, May 1, 1:00 P. M.
Monday, May 4, 3:00 P. M.	Monday, May 4, 6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, May 5, 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, May 5, 6:30 A. M.
Wed., May 6, 3:00 P. M.	Wed., May 6, 7:00 A. M.
Thurs., May 7, 3:30 P. M.	Thurs., May 7, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, May 9, 9:00 A. M.	Friday, May 8, 8:00 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave the pier foot of Franklin-st. every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Returning, will leave Saugerties TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at the same hour.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves Harrison-st. Pier every morning at 8 o'clock, without exception, touching at 34th-st., landing at Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplank's.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in the manufacture of fine jewelry, by a firm well known the past 18 years. The advertiser would confer with a party desirous of establishing himself in a fair business and who can furnish $20,000 capital. Office in New-York. Communications addressed to R. C., Post-office Box No. 2,129, will be confidential if requested.

PARTNER WANTED.—AN ENERGETIC business man, with from $15,000 to $20,000, to increase the business of a publishing house on Broadway, fifteen years established, and one of the largest of its kind in the country. The best of references given and required. Address PUBLISHER, Box No. 3,567 New-York Post Office.

DIVING APPARATUS.—FOR SALE, THE valuable improvements of Benoist Rouquayrol, of Paris, for supplying to diving apparatus a continual flow of air, and for regulating the flow of gases in such apparatus, which inventions have been patented in this country. For rights to use the same, apply to S. D. LAW, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK.
GREAT BARGAINS
AT WAREROOMS OF
CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 BROADWAY.

HORSE, HARNESS AND DOG-CART phaeton for sale. Can be seen at WAIT'S, 4th-av., above 27th-st.; horse 16½ hands, stylish, gentle, with bottom and speed; dog-cart, two seats, light, strong and elegant; will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 149 Broadway, rooms Nos. 8 and 9.

PRINTING.

TO PRINTERS.—USE THE PATENT COMPOSITION for printers' INKING ROLLERS, made by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York. It is superior to anything in use.

EXPRESSES.

SNYDER'S HUDSON AND NEW-YORK Freight and Baggage Express delivers goods per steamer Nabpa, leaving New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M. Freight received on board the steamer, or by the Soldiers' Messenger Company. Deliveries prompt at moderate rates.

AUCTION SALES.

ADJOURNED SALE OF
500
BUILDING LOTS
At Bergen Point, New-Jersey,
AT AUCTION,

under the direction of A. D. Mellick, Esq.

For account of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company.

LEWIS E. WOOD, AUCTIONEER,
WILL SELL
ON TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1868,
COMMENCING AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
500 BUILDING LOTS,

BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED ON HIGH GROUND, NEAR THE STATION, AT BERGEN POINT; DISTANT 30 MINUTES FROM THE CITY BY THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

For maps and full particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, at office of Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, or No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household and office furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, black walnut, oak and chestnut parlor and chamber suites, black walnut hat-racks, rosewood centre and side tables, extension tables, b. walnut bookcases, iron safes, sitting & standing desks, stools, &c. &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the fine private residence of Henry Vanschaick, Esq., No. 161 West 23d-st., the entire furniture of the completely-furnished residence as above. The sale will embrace royal Wilton and Brussels carpets; rosewood 7-octave piano, by Steinway; black walnut, ebony and gilt parlor suites, in satin brocatel; superb inlaid marqueterie cabinet, carved black walnut and ebony armoire-a-glace, carved black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, mahogany carved centre and side tables, heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, blue satin brocatel curtains, heavy lace curtains, solid rosewood extension table, carved black walnut bookcases, wardrobes, buffets and secretaries, most of which were imported from Paris; rich gilt French clock, ormolu and bronze chandeliers and ornaments, fine oil-paintings and engravings of great value, best curled hair mattress, bolsters and pillows; china, cut glass and silver ware, kitchen furniture, &c. Will be on exhibition on Monday, with permits and catalogues, to be had at the office, No. 37 Nassau-st.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY." J. H. DRAPER & CO. WILL SELL, on TUESDAY, May 12, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, NO. 111 BROADWAY, BY ORDER OF FRANCIS SKIDDY, ESQ., ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY:

The eight-story brick building No. 380 South-st., known as the "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY," 70 feet front, 140 feet deep, extending through to Front-st., with all the machinery and appurtenances of a sugar refinery in complete running order, and capable of turning out 1,500 barrels of sugar a week. Also, dock privileges and storehouse on the north side of Front-st., adjoining the refinery, built on leased ground, with unexpired lease. Also, a complete stock of boneblack, supposed to be about 500,000 pounds. For further information apply on the premises, until day of sale, to A. B. THORBURN.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF COSTLY FURNITURE, ALL MADE TO ORDER BY HERTER. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on THURSDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 293 5th-av., corner of 30th-st., by order of the executors of E. C. Center, Esq., deceased, all the valuable furniture in said mansion, viz.:

Axminster carpets, Turkish carpets, carved walnut parlor suites, covered in figured reps; lambrekins and tassels, lace curtains, carved walnut cornices, ormolu clocks, bronze mantel ornaments, ormolu and bronze chandeliers and brackets, carved walnut mantel mirrors, carved inlaid pedestals, &c.

DINING-ROOM.—Carved black walnut extension table, black walnut suite in reps, black walnut buffet, oil paintings, dead game, &c.; card-table, black walnut book-cases, bronze figures, rich mantel ornaments, Roman bronze chandeliers, mantel urns, sofas and chairs in moquet, reception fancy chairs, carved black walnut library chair, buhl and marquetrie furniture, green rep curtains.

BEDROOMS.—Black walnut carved bedstead, mattresses, dressing bureaus, carved marble-top centre-tables, rosewood etagere, mirror back, carved black walnut etagere, mirror back, buhl secretary, lounges in rep and brocatel, chairs in reps and brocatel, Wilton rug and carpets, corner etageres, quartettes, suite in green reps, chandeliers and brackets, carved black walnut suites in reps, rosewood chess table, ottomans, &c., &c.

BILLIARD-ROOM.—Rosewood frame billiard table, full size balls, rack, cues, counters, &c., Phelan's patent; walnut suite in green reps, bronze four-light billiard chandelier and reflectors, Brussels carpet, &c.

HALL.—Real bronze light, umbrella-stand, hall chairs.

KITCHEN.—A patent water ram, in complete order; oak extension-table and chairs, ironing-table, patent triangle, refrigerator, &c. Will be on exhibition the day previous to sale. Tickets from the auctioneers, No. 93 Liberty-st., west of Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Consisting of a general assortment removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany suites in brocatelle, reps and hair-cloth, marble-top centre tables, mirror back and door etageres, bookcases, pier and side tables, rosewood, black walnut, and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet tables, wardrobes, stair carpets and oil-cloths, hair, feather and spring mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; black walnut and oak extension tables, dining chairs, china, silver plated and glass ware, stoves, desks and kitchen furniture.

Also, at 12 o'clock, a full size billiard-table.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on TUESDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 41 Vandam-st.: GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany suites in hair cloth, mahogany centre tables, mirror, fine line engravings, oil paintings, black walnut wardrobes, four bookcases, mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, cottage suites, painted and oak, window shades and curtains, stair carpets and oil-cloths, dining-room furniture, china, crockery and glass-ware; also, kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock at the residence, No. 22 East 41st-st. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Full particulars hereafter.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF FIVE LOTS SITUATE ON SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 59TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee:

5TH-AV.—The plot of land, consisting of 5 lots, situate on the southeast corner of 5th-av. and 59th-st., having a front on the avenue of 100 feet 5 inches, and on the street of 125 feet.

This property is opposite the grand entrance to Central Park, and the contemplated widening of the avenue by the Park Commissioners makes the avenue 300 feet wide in front of these premises.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway: Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICE—ASSIGNEE SALE—in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE R. CHOLWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Assignee's Sale.—Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of May, at 10 o'clock, by order of the Court, the assignee will sell at auction, at the salesroom of H. D. MINER & BARKER, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., the stock of goods of the above-named bankrupt, being part of his assets, consisting of pocket-books, card-cases, writing desks, work-boxes, bankers' cases and an assortment of fancy articles.

Dated at New-York, this 2d day of May, 1868.

G. A. C. VAN BEUREN, Assignee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, VALUABLE DOWN-TOWN BUSINESS PROPERTY, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

LISPENARD-ST.—The three-story brick dwelling houses and lots, Nos. 13 and 15 Lispenard-st., north side commencing 125.9 east of West Broadway, 50x100.

LISPENARD-ST.—Three-story brick house and lot, No. 30 Lispenard-st., south side, beginning at 55.6 west of Church-st., 19x70.

CHURCH-ST.—Substantial three-story brick dwelling and lot, No. 229 Church st., east side, between Canal and Lispenard sts. Title perfect. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MAIDEN-LANE STORE PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

MAIDEN-LANE—The 5-story brown-stone front store and lot No. 49 Maiden-lane, north side, between Nassau and William sts., 24x138, and covering the entire lot; in splendid order. Patent brick and concrete basement. Roof concrete and gravel; fire-proof vaults; altogether the most valuable property on Maiden-lane.

For maps and particulars apply at No. 77 Cedar-st.

JAMES CAGNEY, Auctioneer, office No. 515 Washington-st., above Spring.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock. Furniture of E. F. Church, in the four-story dwelling No. 8 Ashland-place, Perry-st., near Greenwich-av., consisting of parlor furniture in plush and hair-cloth, one elegant French plate pier mirror, with table and cornices, bookcase, rosewood and walnut marble top tables, bureaus and washstands, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, bedding, extension table 20 feet, chairs, stoves, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, brogans and gaiters. A. S. RICHARDS & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their new and commodious salesrooms, No. 7 College-place, between Murray and Barclay sts., an extensive catalogue of new goods from manufacturers; also, the entire stock of a dealer giving up business.

STEAMSHIPS ATLANTIC AND WESTERN METROPOLIS.—Public notice is hereby given that default having been made in the condition of a mortgage on the steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC, and WESTERN METROPOLIS, executed and delivered to us by the New-York and Bremen Steamship Company, and bearing date the 21st day of March, A. D. 1867, we shall, under and by virtue of the power in us vested by the said mortgage, sell at public auction on the 25th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer, the said steamships ATLANTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, together with all and singular their respective engines, machinery, boilers, masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables, ship and cabin furniture, plate, and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.

Dated NEW-YORK CITY, May 4, 1868.

CHARLES LULING & CO., Mortgagees.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Trustee, that he will upon the 18th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Montana Mills, in the town of Cornwall, County of Orange, and State of New-York, put up and offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all and singular the said

MONTANA MILL,

with the buildings, real estate, machinery, tools, implements, appliances and appurtenances belonging to the same.

Dated APRIL 28, 1868.

G. L. BEECKMAN, Trustee.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, MAY 7.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Under the direction of H. W. Robinson, Esq., Referee.

No. 114 SUFFOLK-ST.—The lot of land with the improvements.

54TH-ST.—One lot of land, southside 54th-st., commencing 350 ft. east 7th-av.

Map and particulars at the office.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

GREAT ART SALE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT PICTURES.—A large and choice collection of

FIRST-CLASS PAINTINGS.

A great part of which are a gentleman's collection, and sold by order of the Assignee. A class of paintings not often seen in the auction room, such as

F. E. CHURCH—THREE LANDSCAPES.

Several by Wm. Hart—Jas. M. Hart—Sonntag—Inness—Tait—Ruggles—Guy—Whittredge—Gignoux—Hekking—David Johnson—Darley—&c.

Also, beautiful specimens by Robbe—Hildebrand—Toussaint—Carl Jutz—Gerard—Marchn—Seignac—Ed. Frere—Brochart—Lasall—Von Seben—Koekkoek—J. Hubner—Rose—Richomme—Girardet—Vernet—Diefenbach—Traver—C. M. Webb—Dubasty—Sell—&c.

NOW ON VIEW FREE, DAY AND EVENING.

The whole to be sold, by auction, at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries and Book Sale Rooms, Astor-place, by LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, May 8 and 9, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. A. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) May 5, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

13 cases Smyrna Figs, Cartons.
1,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
150 frails prime new-crop Bassora Dates.
250 boxes French Lemons.
100 frails Jordan Almonds.

At 12 o'clock on Pier No. 4 East River:

2,600 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,360 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

Cargo brig *Vincenzo*, from Palermo.

R. F. BRUNDAGE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, a very desirable country seat, the property of S. S. Olmstead, Esq., in the village of Rye, Westchester County, and within three minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot, and 23 miles from New-York City; on the same is a good cottage house, barn and other out buildings, and about four acres of land, on which are several of the most splendid building sites in the town, all well shaded with a choice variety of fruit and other trees. The said property will be sold in lots or together to suit purchasers. Terms made known on day of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, Salesrooms 101 Liberty-st.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, a general assortment of second-hand furniture, &c., removed from residences for convenience of sale, including parlor, library, chamber and dining room suites, beds and bedding, crockery and glass, Brussels and ingrain carpets, desks, clocks, vases, silver plated ware, &c., &c.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 132 Church-st., will sell at their auction-room, on Friday, May 15, 5 sewing-machines, belonging to the estate of P. J. DIAMOND, now in bankruptcy. By order of JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 10½ O'CLOCK—Carts, top buggy, rockaway, carriage; No. 219 West 39th st.; large lot oak lumber, sofa and arm chairs, 20 farm wagons, platform scales, top express wagons, harness, &c.

ISLE ROYALE MINING CO.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868. }

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT law of Michigan prescribing the method for sales of real estate belonging to mining companies, the Isle Royale Mining Co. will offer for sale, at their business office in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the village of Houghton, north and south of Sheldon-st., including dock on Portage Lake. Said property not being needed for the use of the Isle Royale Mining Co., the stockholders of said Company have authorized the directors to make a sale of it, in accordance with law, and all parties disposed to bid for the whole or any part of said property are requested to appear at the time and place above named.

By order of directors,
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1868.

1. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of James-st. to Hunter's Point, L. I.

2. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of Jackson-st. to Brooklyn, L. I.

Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 1, 1868. }

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1868. }

WILL BE SOLD at public auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, under the supervision of Capt. D. G. THOMAS, M. S. K., at Depot of Army Clothing, Armory-square, this City, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described CLOTHING, &c., to wit:

15,000 pairs Bootees, hand-sewed.	62,000 Knapsacks.
3,000 Trowsers, foot.	17,000 Canteens.
1,500 Trowsers, m't'd.	10,000 Metallic Shoulder Scales.
12,873 Sack Coats, unlined.	6,300 Camp Kettles.
37,816 Felt Hats.	32,000 Mess Pans.
22,000 Hat Cords.	7,859 Ax Slings.
17,000 Leather Stocks.	1,961 Pick Slings.
2,339 Leather Leggings.	2,456 Hatchet Slings.
3,351 Linen Leggings.	4,000 Pickaxes.
30,000 yards Worsted Lace.	7,000 Pick Handles.

918 Hospital, Wall and Common Tents and Flies, (worn.)

About 50,000 N. C. Officers' Chevrons, Badges, &c.

About 250,000 numbers and letters. 600 Wall-Tent Poles. 19,900 Common Poles, &c.

Lot of Tent Pins, all sizes. &c.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Every purchaser will be required to make a cash deposit on the day of sale.

Catalogues will be furnished on application.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Willow Tree, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Northport passenger trains and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead, and for Greenport SATURDAYS only.

4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Hempstead and Glen Cove.

5:30 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point for Northport at 9:30 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:05 P. M. To take effect April 25, 1868.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."

J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THURSDAY, MAY 7,
Mr. DAN BRYANT
will make his
LAST APPEARANCE
IN IRISH DRAMA,
as above, sustaining his great specialities of
HANDY ANDY
and the
IRISH EMIGRANT.

The directors of the Academy have, in the most liberal manner, placed their house free of charge at Mr. Bryant's disposal, and that gentleman, supported by a number of artists who have volunteered their services, will devote the whole proceeds of the performance at the disposition and for the

BENEFIT
of the
AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND.

Doors open at 7½; performance begins at 8.
ADMISSION 75 CENTS. RESERVED SEATS $1.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—SOR TERESA.

DIRECTOR, J. GRAU.
ADELAIDE RISTORI'S FAREWELL WEEK.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, May 5 and 7,
SOR TERESA (SISTER TERESA), OR
ISABELLA SUAREZ.
ADELAIDE RISTORI..as..........SOR TERESA.
SOR TERESA MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

SOR TERESA MATINEE—RISTORI.
DIRECTOR..........J. GRAU

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, May 6, at 1 o'clock—doors open at 12.

SOR TERESA MATINEE.
ONLY PRIVATE BOXES CAN BE SECURED.

Down-town ticket office, Peters' music-store, 200 B'y.

IRVING HALL.

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1868.
BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS.
BLIND TOM,
THE
WONDERFUL NEGRO-BOY PIANIST,
will give a series of his
RECHERCHE ENTERTAINMENTS
AT
IRVING HALL,
commencing
MONDAY, MAY 4,

his first appearance in this City since his return from Europe, where he was

VISITED BY THOUSANDS,

and regarded by all as the

GREATEST MUSICAL GENIUS LIVING.

The sale of reserved seats for each performance will commence Wednesday, 29th inst., at Pond's music-stores, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway; at No. 114 Broadway and at the box-office, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Doors open at 7, performance commences at 7¾.

MATINEES—WEDNESDAYS AND SATRDAYS, at 2 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 6.
THE GRANDEST CONCERT OF THE SEASON.
COMPLIMENTARY TO
Mr. JOHN DARCIE,
on which occasion
THE FOLLOWING
BRILLIANT ARRAY OF ARTISTS
HAVE GENEROUSLY VOLUNTEERED,
ALL OF WHOM WILL APPEAR:
PRIMA DONNE,
MISS MARIA BRAINERD,
MME. CLARA BRINKERHOFF,
MRS. NELLIE BOWEN,
MRS. JENNY KEMPTON, (Contralto,)
(Her first appearance.)
MR. J. ERNST PERRING, (Tenor.)
MR. W. J. HILL, (Tenor.)
MR. J. R. THOMAS, (Baritone.)
PIANISTS, MESSRS.
S. B. MILLS, A. H. PEASE,
J. A. DAWSON, G. W. COLBY,
MISS MARIE GILBERT.
THEODORE THOMAS, (Violinist.)
ORGANISTS, MESSRS.
WM. BERGE, G. W. MORGAN,
J. S. CAULFIELD.
CONDUCTORS,
G. W. COLBY. THEO. SCHREINER.

Tickets of admission $1; can be obtained at all the music stores and at the principal hotels. Reserved seats 50 cents extra, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at the theatre ticket office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at the ticket office of the hall.

FIFTH CLASSICAL SOIREE

OF THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC FOR SEASON OF 1868,
AT THE
CONSERVATORY HALL, NO. 82 5TH-AV.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 6, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.

1. "Preludes."—(Symphonische Dichtung,) for two pianos..........Liszt
2. "My Peace is Gone."—Song..........Graben Hoffman
3. Sonata.—In B flat..........Mozart
   b. Andante. c. Menuetto. d. Rondo.
4. Andante.—In B flat, with variations, for two pianos..........Schuman

PART SECOND.

1. Hungarian Melodies.—Solo for violin..........Ernst
2. Ave Maria.—Song..........Kucken
3. Quartette.—In A major, for piano, violin, viola and violoncello..........Mozart
   a. Allegro.
   b. Largetto.
   c. Menuetto.
   d. Allegretto con variazione.

KAULBACH'S GRAND CARTOON OF THE ERA OF THE REFORMATION.

Fifth-av. Art Gallery, corner 14th-st.
Daily, 9 A. M. to 6½ P. M., and 7½ to 9½ P. M.
(Gold Medal Paris Universal Exposition, 1867.)

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
Day and evening. Admission free.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 5, at 8 o'clock. Rev. E. H. GILLETT, D. D., will read a paper on *The End of Church and State in Connecticut*.

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. NAVY,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York, May, 4, 1868. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 7th inst., for the following supplies, which must be of *the very best quality*, delivered *immediately*, free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the *usual inspection thereat*, viz.:

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
4,000 gallons *Winter Strained* Sperm Oil.
300 tons Anthracite Coal, *Lump Screened*.
1,200 tons Lackawanna and 250 tons Black Heath Coal, *Broken and Screened* (2,240 lbs. to the ton.)

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. *Further particulars*, with blank forms for bidders, to be had at this office.

GEORGE PLUNKETT,
Paymaster United States Navy.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 6th day of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for "Additions and Alterations," and for furnishing Primary School No. 27, situated on the north side of West 37th-st., near 10th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be endorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES G. DIMOND,
JOHN HOLZDERBER,
PETER TRAINER,
DANIEL EARLY,
Board of Trustees Twentieth Ward.

Dated APRIL 21, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fourth Ward at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 5th of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the seats, desks and other furniture, required for the new Primary School on Roosevelt-st., near Cherry-st. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

MORRIS FRIEDSAM,
WM. KENNEDY,
EDWARD SWEENEY,
THOMAS DRISCOLL,
A. J. FULLERTON,
APRIL 20, 1868. Board of Trustees Fourth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fourteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and furnishing of new wings, &c., for Grammar School No. 5, on Mott-st., near Prince-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposal for Erecting new Wings, &c." "Proposal for Furniture." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

MICHAEL BURKE,
JOHN BUSH,
S. R. KIRKHAM,
PATRICK BRENNAN,
HENRY MANRON,
Board of Trustees Fourteenth Ward.

Dated APRIL 21, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, May 5, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the seats, desks and other furniture required for Grammar School No. 57, on 115th-st., near 3d-av.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

T. E. B. HAWKS,
LWSN N. FULLER,
JOHN STRAITON,
CHARLES PLACE,
DAVID H. KNAPP,
Board of Trustees, Twelfth Ward.

Dated APRIL 20, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May, 1868, at 3 P. M., for altering and repairing, also for furnishing Grammar School No. 44, corner of North Moore and Varick sts., and Wing on West Broadway, pursuant to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Altering and Repairing," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

W. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN HEWITT,
CLAUS PUCKHAFER,
ZIMRI WEST,
W. H. BURRAS,
Board of Trustees Fifth Ward.

Dated APRIL 21, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY

The curtain rises precisely at 7¾; performance terminates at 11 o'clock.

SPLENDID TRIUMPH.
BRILLIANT RECEPTION OF THE NEW ATTRACTIONS.
CROWDED HOUSES.

TUESDAY, May 5, 1868, for the 80th time, will be presented the Grand Spectacular Burlesque, the WHITE FAWN,

in which will appear Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.

GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

FRENCH THEATRE.

THE PET PHILO-DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION
will give an entertainment on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 6, 1868,
IN AID OF
THE SAMARITAN HOME FOR AGED MEN,
No. 267 37th-st.
"CASTE."

Tickets, admitting to Parquet and Dress Circle, $1; Boxes, $6 to $10. For sale by Wm. Dibolee, No. 854 Broadway; J. A. Philips, No. 338 Broome-st.; Peters, No. 200 Broadway; Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; at the Box Office, and at the Lady Patronesses of the Home.

Doors open at 7½; performance to commence at 8 o'clock, sharp.

STEINWAY HALL.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON
will deliver
ON FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 8,
her celebrated lecture on
IDIOTS AND WOMEN.

As MISS DICKINSON will not be present in New-York during the Anniversary Week, this will be the only opportunity her friends and the public will have of hearing her this season.

THE LECTURE HAS BEEN REPEATED
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TIMES
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.

Tickets may be procured on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and the following days at Pond's music stores, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

SATURDAY, MAY 9,
MR. CHARLES EYTINGE,
will give
A READING,
as above, for the
BENEFIT
OF THE
AMERICAN
DRAMATIC FUND.

Mr. Steinway has, in the most liberal manner, aided Mr. Eytinge's generous purpose by devoting his Hall, free of charge, for the above reading.

Full particulars of the selection of authors in later advertisements.

Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.
Admission $1. Reserved Seats $1.50.
Seats may now be secured.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

STEINWAY HALL.

MONDAY, MAY 18.	THURSDAY, MAY 21.
TUESDAY, MAY 19.	FRIDAY, MAY 22.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.	SATURDAY, MAY 23.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY, MAY 23.

Tickets for the entire festival, including reserved seats,

FIVE DOLLARS.

For sale at Steinway Hall and G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway. General ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

The sale of $5 tickets will continue but for one week, dating from this morning,

MONDAY, May 4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-second-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First*—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, number 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the eighteenth day of May, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days, next after the said eighteenth day of May, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 1 o'clock P. M. *Second*—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 30th day of May, 1868. *Third*—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being on Seventy-second-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and extending on either side of said Seventy-second-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and, *Fourth*—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of June, 1868, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JAMES H. COLEMAN, }
WILLIAM V. BRADY, } Commissioners.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, }
Dated NEW-YORK, April 14, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York—pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the Act entitled "An Act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City, of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of May, 1868, at the opening of the Court, on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, as laid out by Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, April 22, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against HARMAN SPEER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, Administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at their residence at Port Richmond, in the Town of Northfield and County of Richmond, on or before the 29th day of June next.—Dated this 23d day of December, 1867.

DAVID J. JONES,
MARY ELLEN JONES,
Administrators.

d24-law6mTu*

MISCELLANEOUS.

PYLE'S O. K. SOAP IS THE GREAT household soap of America, and surpasses all others for house cleaning. Sold by grocers generally. Depot No. 350 Washington-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

In consequence of the immense demand for this celebrated Oil in all parts of the world, the cupidity of unprincipled dealers has been excited. In America, a fraudulent imitation has been audaciously sold for some years. In order to put a final stop to such dishonest proceedings, and to enable the medical profession and the public in America to place full confidence in the genuineness of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, and to realize its unequalled efficacy, every bottle of

DR. DE JONGH'S GENUINE OIL

shipped to the United States by his sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., of London, is now sealed with a new Patent Trade Mark Capsule, (Betts, maker, London,) colored blue opaque, white top, stamped with a blue fish on a red shield, and the label bears the additional signature of the sole accredited agents for the United States and Canada.

EDWARD GREEY & CO.,
No. 34 Vesey-st., New-York.

Sold by all respectable druggists.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1868. }

ADVERTISEMENT.—AN ARMY MEDICAL Board, to consist of Surgeon J. B. Brown, Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.; Surgeon H. R. Wirtz, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.; Surgeon John Moore, Brevet Col., U. S. A.; and Assistant-Surgeon A. A. Woodhull, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A., will meet in New-York City, on the 1st of May next, for the examination of Assistant-Surgeons U. S. Army, for promotion, and of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army.

Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, physically sound, and graduates of a regular medical college.

Applications for permission to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army during the late war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and date and place of service, and testimonials from officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

The number of vacancies now existing in the Medical Corps of the Army is thirty-nine.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A.

SHRUBS AND PLANTS ONE-THIRD USUAL PRICE.—Desiring to close out our stock of these this Spring, we will, during this week only, sell a collection of 100 choice shrubs in 20 varieties for $12, or 100 herbaceous flowering plants for $10. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, or L. B. PRINCE, No. 67 Wall-st.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY will gratefully receive donations of clothing and shoes. Articles, though much worn, are of great service. Packages will be sent for in New-York or the adjacent cities. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED.—Desertion, drunkenness, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., No. 78 Nassau-st.

SILICATE.—THE NEW SILICATE SLATE—neat, handy and durable. ASA L. SHIPMAN & SON, General Agents, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York.

PAPER HANGINGS—FOR SALE CHEAP, slightly damaged in the manufacture. Apply at the factory, No. 112 East 50th-st., near 3d-av.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and Eye Glasses adjusted to the sight at the Optical Institute, No. 1,132 Broadway.

THE CELEBRATED DUFFIELD HAMS for sale by GEO. MEGRATH, No. 48 Broad-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—NINTH WEEK.

CROWDS TURNED AWAY.
The great hit, G. L. Fox's spectacular pantomime
HUMPTY DUMPTY.

H. D. | Combining Ballet, Spectacle, Pantomime, Burlesque. The brightest, most amusing and most successful production of the season. "STANDING ROOM ONLY" announced every night since its first performance; the merriest and completest hit ever known to New-York. | H. D.
G. L. FOX | The Inimitable as | H. DUMPTY
G. L. FOX | | CLOWN.

GRAND BALLET AND SKATING CARNIVAL.
MATINEES, 1½ WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Begins at 8; closes 10¾. Admission, 75c.; family circle, 50c.; orchestra and balcony chairs, $1 50. At Matinees, balcony chairs, $1; children, 50c., admission.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 5, 1868,

Will be presented the popular play, in 5 acts, by Lovel, author of "The Trial of Love," "The Wife's Secret," &c., entitled

LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

Characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. J. T. WARD, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss MARY BARRETT.

WEDNESDAY—TOWN AND COUNTRY.
THURSDAY—MASKS AND FACES.
FRIDAY—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
SATURDAY—MASKS AND FACES.

In active rehearsal, and will shortly be produced, an ORIGINAL ROMANTIC DRAMA, replete with great interest, novel and picturesque effects.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cents.

FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT COMEDIANS,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
ANOTHER GREAT AND ARTISTIC PRODUCTION,
WITH EVERYTHING NEW.

Chas. Gayler's grand romantic Drama,
THE CONNIE SOOGAH.

Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.....as......Corney McGrath
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.....as...The Connie Soogah
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS....as..........Mary Nolan

Supported by a cast of unusual strength.

SATURDAY—WILLIAMS' AND CONNIE SOOGAH MATINEE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Fourth week of the beautiful
WORRELL SISTERS,
SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE,
In PARIS AND HELEN,

in an adaptation from Offenbach's great musical burlesque of

LA BELLE HELENE.

Second week of the popular comedian,
Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL,
in his great character of Romeo Jaffier Jenkins, in
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

Seats secured one week in advance.

FRENCH THEATRE.

CAROLINE RICHINGS..........Directress

Return of the
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,
For a brief season of
TEN NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, MAY 11,
With Flotow's Grand Opera entire,
MARTHA.

Characters by Mrs. C. RICHINGS, Mr. and Mrs. E. SEGUIN, WILLIAM CASTLE, S. C. CAMPBELL and J. G. PEAKES.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 12—MARITANA.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY—THE CROWN DIAMONDS.
THURSDAY NIGHT, MAY 14—LA SONNAMBULA.
FRIDAY EVENING—THE CROWN DIAMONDS.
SATURDAY MATINEE, at ONE—FRA DIAVOLO.

Seats secured next Monday, for any performance, at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway. Prices—Balcony Boxes, (4 seats,) $5 and $6; Parquette, $1 25; Admission and Dress Circle, reserved, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents.

A. S. PENNOYER, Business Agent.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The popular actor, Mr. G. C. BONIFACE—Last two nights of the Life and Adventures of

JACK SHEPPARD.

five acts, 35 scenes, 20 tableaux.

WEDNESDAY EVENING—Benefit of Mr. N. B. Clarke, Stage Manager.

THURSDAY EVENING—Benefit of Mr. W. Marden.

FRIDAY EVENING—Farewell benefit of Mr. H. Cunningham.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

No. 585 Broadway.

The trouble commences at 8 o'clock. The great original Humorists and Vocalists of the age, Birch, Wambold and Backus' San Francisco Minstrels, every night.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS,

Will remain for
A SHORT TIME LONGER
upon its present location,
ON THE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 34TH-ST.,

where its enormous pavilion has proven so far entirely inadequate to accommodate the unprecedented rush of people desirous of witnessing the

HYPER-EXCELLENT PERFORMANCES
by the
TROUPE of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN ARTISTS,
who will appear in a
NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMME,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
of this week, in conjunction with the highly
SENSATIONAL AND THRILLING EXHIBITION
of Mr. PIERCE with the
DEN OF FEROCIOUS WILD LIONS.

MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2½ P. M.
EVENING PERFORMANCES BEGIN AT 7½.
Doors open one hour earlier.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA OF THE WAR,

FROM FORT SUMTER TO ITS CLOSE.
MADISON SQUARE HALL, 954 Broadway and 23d-st.,
EVERY EVENING, 8 P. M. Illustrated by
MISS SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 2 P. M.
TICKETS 50 CENTS; RESERVED SEATS 75 CENTS.

JOHN B. GOUGH

will lecture before the Burchard Literary Association, Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, May 5.

SUBJECT—"HABIT."

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Tickets may be had at Macoy & Herwig's, No. 128 Broadway; Fowler & Wells', No. 389 Broadway; Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 498 Broadway; T. M. Lewis', No. 773 Broadway, and F. Blume's, No. 1,125 Broadway.

ANNIVERSARIES.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF FIVE Points House of Industry will be held in the Chapel of the institution, No. 155 Worth-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 6 and 7, at 2½ o'clock P. M. All are invited.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, fifty styles, $110 to $1,000 each; also, METROPOLITAN ORGANS; also, MASON & HAMLIN PORTABLE ORGANS, $75 to $225 each, offer the best assortment of organs in the country. Organs to rent or for sale, payable by quarter yearly installments. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

HAZELTON BROS.

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTES,
With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.
Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of fifteen new and ten second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs, of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days, owing to the large number of pianos returned the 1st of May. Also, fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THOSE elegant piano-fortes of the manufacture of Jennys & Son, No. 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at prices, for a first-class instrument, below any other makers in the City; warranted six years.

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND piano-fortes, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANO-fortes, cheap for cash, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

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A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., at Druggist's No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits. Her Circular to the Married, sent free.

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IMPEACHMENT.

(Continued from First Page.)

Constitution by a two-thirds vote, to declare that according to his judgment and convictions it violates the Constitution of the country, and therefore it shall not be put into execution," Senators! if he has the power to sit in judgment judicially—and I use the words of his advocate—upon the Tenure of Office act of 1867, he has like power to sit in judgment judicially upon every other act of Congress. I would like to know in the event of the President of the United States interfering with the execution of the Judiciary act, whereby for the first time, if you please, in your history, or of the second time, if you please, by some strange intervention of Providence by which the existing judges have perished from the earth, I would like to know what becomes of this wicked and bold pretence, unfit to be played upon children, that the President only violates the law innocently, to have the question decided in the court, and he has the power to prevent any court sitting upon it. Representatives to the Congress of the United States cannot be chosen without legislation; first, the legislation of Congress apportioning representation among the several States according to the whole number of representative population; second, the enactment, either of Congress or of the legislatures of the several States, fixing the time, place, and manner of holding the elections, is possibly that the President of the United States in the event of such legislation by Congress clearly authorized by the very terms of the Constitution, and essential to the very existence of the Government, is permitted in the exercise of his judicial executive authority to sit down in judgment upon your Constitution and say that it shall not be executed. Why? This power given by the Constitution to the Congress to prescribe the time, place and manner of holding elections for Representatives to Congress in the several States, was in the words of the framers of the Constitution, to enable the people through the National Legislature to perpetuate the legislative department of this Government; and we are to be told here, and we are to deliberate upon it from day to day, and from week to week, that the President is, by virtue of his Executive office and his Executive prerogative, clothed with the authority to determine the validity of your law, to suspend and dispense with its execution at his pleasure. Again, a President of the United States, to execute the laws of the people, enacted by their representatives in Congress assembled, cannot be chosen without legislation. Are we to be told that the President, at every step, is vested with authority to dispense with the execution of the laws and to suspend their operation until he can have a decision, if you please, in the courts of justice? If the President may set aside all laws and suspend their action at pleasure, it results that he may annul the Constitution and annihilate the Government. That is the issue before the American Senate. I do not go outside of the President's answer to establish it. The Constitution itself, according to this assumption, is at his mercy as well as the laws, and the people of the United States are to stand by and to be mocked and derided in their own Capitol when, in accordance with the express provisions of their Constitution, they bring him to the bar of the Senate to answer for his great crime, than which none greater was ever committed since that day when the first crime was committed on this planet, as it sprung from the hand of its Creator—that crime which covered one man's brow with the ashy paleness of death and covered the brow of another man with the damning blotch of fratricide. The people of the United States are not to be answered at this bar, that it is in vain that they have put into the hands of their representatives the power to impeach such a malefactor and try him; the express words of their Constitution have given to the Senate the power—the exclusive power—the sole power—to try him for his high crimes and misdemeanors. The question touches the nation's life; but I know, Senators, that your matchless constitutional Government—the hope of the struggling friends of liberty in all lands, and for all the perpetuity and triumph of which millions of hands are lifted this day in prayer to the God of Nations—can no more exist without laws duly enacted by the law-making power, than can the people of the United States themselves exist without air or without the light of Heaven, which shines above us filled with the light and breath of the Almighty. A constitution and laws which are not and cannot be enforced are dead. The vital principle of your Constitution and laws is, that they shall be the supreme law of the land, supreme in every State, supreme in every Territory, supreme in every road, supreme on every deck covered with your flag in every zone of the globe, and yet we are debating here to-day whether a man whose breath is in his nostrils, a mere servant of the people, may not suspend the execution, both of the Constitution and the law at his pleasure and defy the power of the people. If I am right in the proposition that the acts of Congress are law and are to be executed until repealed or reversed in the mode prescribed by the Constitution in the courts of the United States acting within their jurisdiction and under the limitations of the Constitution, it results that the violation of such acts by the President of the United States, and his refusal to execute them, is a high crime and misdemeanor under the terms of the Constitution, for which he is impeachable, and for which, if he be guilty, he ought to be convicted and removed from the office he has dishonored.

HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS.

It is not needful to inquire whether only crimes and misdemeanors specially made such by the Constitution of the United States, are impeachable, because by the laws of the United States, all crimes and misdemeanors at common law, committed within the District of Columbia are made indictable. I believe it is conceded on every hand that a crime or misdemeanor made indictable by the laws of the United States, when committed by an officer of the United States, in his office after violation of his sworn duty, is a high crime and misdemeanor, within the meaning of the Constitution. At all events, if that be not accepted as a true and self-evident proposition by the Senate, it would be in vain that I should argue further, for I might as well expect to kindle life under the ribs of death as to persuade a Senate so lost to every sense of duty, and to the voice of reason itself, to come to the conclusion that, after all, it is not a high crime and misdemeanor, under the Constitution, for the President of the United States, deliberately and purposely—in violation of his oath—in violation of the plain letter of the Constitution, that he should take care that the laws should be faithfully executed—to set aside the laws and to declare defiantly that he will not execute them.

Mr. BINGHAM, in this connection, referred to the act of 1801, extending the common law of Maryland to the District of Columbia, and argued from it and from the opinion of the Court in the Kendall case, that the President's acts were indictable in the District, and that being indictable they must therefore be impeachable.

He then continued—I do not propose, Senators, to waste words in noticing what—but for the respect I bear to the learned counsel from Massachusetts, (Mr. CURTIS,)—I would call the mere lawyers' quibble of the defence, that even if the President be guilty of the crimes laid to his charge in the articles presented by the House of Representatives, still, they are not high crimes and misdemeanors within the meaning of the Constitution, because they are not kindred to the great crimes of treason and bribery. It is enough, Senators, for me to remind you of what I have already said—that they are crimes which touch the life of the nation; which touch the stability of our institutions; that they are crimes which, if tolerated by this, the highest tribunal in the land, would vest the President, by its solemn judgment, with a power under the Constitution, to suspend at his pleasure, all laws upon your statute books, and thereby to annihilate your Government. They have, heretofore, been held crimes in history and crimes of such magnitude that they have cost their perpetrators their lives—not merely their offices, but their lives; of that I may have more to say hereafter, but I return to my proposition. The defence of the President is not whether indictable crimes or offences are laid to his charge, but it rests upon the broad proposition, as already stated that impeachment does not lay against him for any violation of the Constitution, or of the laws, because of his asserted constitutional right judicially to interpret every provision of the Constitution for himself, and also to interpret for himself the validity of every law, and to exclude or disregard at his election, any provision either of the Constitution or of the law, and especially if he declares at the fact, or after the fact, that his only purpose in violating the one or the other, is to have a true construction of the Constitution in the one case, and a judicial determination of the validity of the other in the Courts of the United States. I do not state this, as the position of the President, too strongly, although I pray Senators to notice, for I would account myself a dishonorable man if, purposely, here or elsewhere, I should misrepresent the position assumed by the President, that the counsel for the defence. Mr. CURTIS, in his opening, attempts to gainsay the statement, as I have just made it, that the defence of the President rests upon the assumption as stated in his answer. Mr. CURTIS, in his opening address, says:

> "But when, Senators, a question arises whether a particular law has cut off a power confided to him by the people through the Constitution, and he alone can raise that question, and he alone can cause a judicial decision to come between the two branches of the Government to say which of them is right, and after due deliberation, with advice of those who are his proper advisers, he settles down firmly upon the opinion that such is the character of the law, it remains to be settled by you whether there is any violation of his duty when he takes the needful steps to raise that question and have it peacefully decided."

Now I ask, Senators, in all candor, what there is to hinder the President—if by force of the Constitution, as the learned counsel argues, he is vested with judicial authority to interpret the Constitution and to decide on the validity of any law of Congress—what is there to hinder him from saying of every law of the land, that it cuts off some power confided to him by the people? The learned gentleman from Massachusetts was too self-poised and he manifestly is too profound a man to launch out on this wild, stormy sea of anarchy, careless of all success, in the manner in which some of his associates did. You may remember—and I give it only from memory, but it is burned into my brain and will only perish with my life—you will remember the utterance of the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. EVARTS,) who was not so careful of his words, when he stood before you, and said, in the progress of his argument, that the Constitution of the United States had invested the President with the power to guard the people's rights against Congressional usurpation. You recollect that, as he kindled in his argument, he ventured on the further assertion, in the presence of the Senate of the United States, that if you dared to decide against the President on this issue, the question would be raised by the people under the banner of the supremacy of the Constitution in defence of the President, and of the supremacy or authority of Congress on the other side. The supremacy of the Constitution is to be the sign under which the President shall conquer, against the unlimited authority of Congress to bind him by laws enacted by themselves in the mode prescribed by the Constitution. Senators, I may be pardoned for summoning the learned counsel from Massachusetts, Mr. CURTIS, as a witness against the assumption of his associate counsel touching this power of the President to dispense with the execution of the law. In 1862, there was a pamphlet published, bearing the name of the learned gentleman from Massachusetts, touching limitations on the Executive power. And I will read an extract or two from that pamphlet to show the difference between the current of a learned man's thoughts, when he speaks for the people according to his own convictions, and a similar man when he speaks under a retainer. His pamphlet is addressed: "To all persons who have sworn to support the Constitution, and to all citizens who guard the principles which that Constitution embodies, and for the preservation of which it is our only security, these speeches are dedicated. BENJAMIN W. CURTIS." He says:

> "The President is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, not only by force of the Constitution, but under and subject to the Constitution, and to certain restrictions therein contained, and to every law enacted by its authority, as completely and clearly as any private in the ranks. He is General-in-Chief; but can a General-in-Chief obey any law of his own authority? When he can, he supersedes to his right as commander the power to be a Judge, and that is military despotism. The mere authority to command an army is not an authority to disobey the laws of the country. Besides, all the powers of the President are executive merely. He cannot make a law. He cannot repeal one. He can only execute a law. He can neither make, nor suspend, nor alter it. He cannot even make an inquiry."

That is good law, not good law exactly in the midst of the rebellion, but it is good law enough under the Constitution in the light of the interpretation given to it by that great man, Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, whom I have before cited, "When the limitations of the Constitution are operative, and when the land is covered with the serene light of peace, whenever a human being, citizen or stranger with with our gates, is under the shadow of the Constitution, it is the very law and nothing but law. The claim on the part of the Executive to suspend at his discretion all the laws on your statute-book and to dispense with their execution, is the defense and the whole defence of the President seems to me clear, clear as that light in which we live, and so clear that whatever may be the decision of this tribunal, that will be the judgment of the American people. It cannot be otherwise. It is written in this answer, it is written in thea rguements of his counsel, and no moral man can evade it. It is all that there is of it, and to establish this assertion, that it is all there is of it, I ask Senators to consider what articles the President has denied? Not one. I ask the Senate to consider what offence charged against him in the articles presented by the House of Representatives. He has not openly by his answer confessed? or what charge is not clearly established by the proof? Not one. Who can doubt that when the Senate was in session, the President in direct violation of the express requirement of the law, which, in the language of the Honorable Chief Justice, in the Mississippi case left no discretion in him, but enjoined a special duty upon him, did purposely, deliberately violate the law and defy its authority, in that he issued an order for the removal of the Secretary of War, and issued a letter of authority for the appointment of a successor, the Senate being in session and not consulted in the premises. The order and the letter of authority are written witness of all the guilt of the accused; they are confessions of reference, and there is no escape from them. This order is a clear violation of the Tenure of Office act. The President is manifestly guilty in manner and form as he stands charged in the first, second, third, eighth and eleventh Articles of Impeachment, and no man can gainsay it, except a man who accepts as the law the assumption in his answer that it is the Executive prerogative judicially to interpret the Constitution and to set aside, to violate and to defy the law when it vests no discretion in him whatever, and to challenge the people to bring him to trial and punishment.

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFENCE.

Senators, on this question, as to the magnitude and character of the offences charged against the President, I may be permitted, inasmuch as the gentleman from New-York referred to it, to ask your attention to what was ruled and settled, and I think well settled, on the trial of Judge PECK. The counsel took occasion to quote a certain statement from the record of that trial and took especial pains to evade in their statement what was actually settled by it. I choose to have the whole of the precedent. If the gentleman insists on the law in that case I insist on all its form and on all its provisions. In the trial of the PECK case, Mr. BUCHANAN—speaking for the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives—made the statement that an impeachable violation of law could be in the abuse as well as in the usurpation of authority; and if you look carefully through the record you will find none of the learned counsel who appeared in behalf of Judge PECK question for a moment the correctness of the proposition. I think it capable of the clearest demonstration that that is the rule which ought to govern the decision in this case, inasmuch as all the offences charged were committed within this district, and, as I have already shown, are indictable. It is considered that there is partial exception to this rule. A judge cannot be held accountable for a matter of judgment, however erroneous his judgment may be, unless fraud be asserted and proved. No such rule ever was held to apply to an executive officer. That is an exception running through all the law in favor of judicial officers. A mere executive officer, clothed with no judicial authority, could be guilty of usurpation without fraud. An error of judgment would not excuse an executive officer. I refer to the general rule of law as stated by SEDGWICK in his work upon Statutory and Constitutional Law, in which he says that good faith is no excuse for the violation of a statute. Ignorance of the law cannot be set up as a defence, and this rule holds good in civil as well as in criminal cases. The gentleman from New-York (Mr. EVARTS) entered upon a wonderful venture here when he undertook to tell the Senate that that rule which holds the violation of law answerable, and necessarily implies a guilty purpose, applies to offences which are *mala in se*. The gentleman should have known, when he made that utterance, that the highest writer on law in America, a man second to no writer of law in the English tongue in any country, has truly recorded in his great commentaries on the laws that the distinction between *mala prohibita* and *mala in se* has been long ago exploded, and that the same rule applies to one as to the other. I refer to—First, KENT'S Commentaries, page 529, and, really, I cannot see why it should not be so, and I doubt very much whether it is within the compass of the mind of any Senator to see why it should not be so.

Mr. BINGHAM went on to argue that the limitation of six months within which an office must be filled would be evaded if the President were allowed to make an *ad interim* nomination, and at the end of six months make another *ad interim* nomination, and so on to the end of his term of office. He then continued: But it has been further stated here by the counsel for the defence by way of illustration and answer—suppose the Congress of the United States should enact a law in clear violation of the express power conferred in the Constitution, as for example, a law declaring that the President shall not be Commander-in-Chief of the army, or a law declaring that he shall not exercise the pardoning power in any case whatever; is not the President of the United States to intervene to protect the Constitution? I say no; the President is not to interfere and protect the Constitution. The people of the United States are the guardians of their own Constitution; and if there be one thing in that Constitution more clearly written and definitly established than another, it is the express and clear provision that Legislative Departments of the Government are responsible to no power on earth for the exercise of legislative authority and for the discharge of its duty save to the people. It is a new doctrine altogether that the Constitution is exclusively in the keeping of the President. When that day comes, Senators, that the Constitution of this country, so essential to your national existence and so essential to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the people, rests exclusively on the fidelity and patriotism and integrity of ANDREW JOHNSON, may God save the Constitution and save the Republic. [Laughter.] No, Sir. There is no such power vested in the President of the United States. It is only coming back to the old proposition. But, say the gentlemen, certainly it would be unconstitutional for Congress so to legislate! Agreed. I admit that it would be not only unconstitutional but that it would be criminal. But the question is, before what tribunal is the Congress to answer? Only before the tribunal of the people. Admit that Congress passed such a law corruptly, and yet every one at all conversant with the Constitution of the country knows well that it is written in that instrument, that the members of Congress shall not be held to answer in any place or before any body whatever for their official acts in Congress assembled, save before their constituents, that is the end of it. They answer to the people and the people alone can apply the remedy. You cannot answer in the courts, and of course when a majority votes that way in each House, you cannot expect very well to expel them. Their only responsibility is to the people. The people alone have the right to challenge them. That is precisely what the people have written in the Constitution, and every man in the country so understands that proposition. I might make another remark which shows the utter fallacy of any such proposition as that contended for by the counsel for the President, and that is that if Congress were so lost to all sense of justice and duty as to take away the pardoning power from the President, it would have it in its power to take away all right of appeal to the courts of the United States on that question, so that there would be an end of it, and there would be no remedy but with the people, except, indeed, the President is to take up arms and set aside the laws of Congress. Having disposed of this proposition, the next inquiry to be considered by the Senate, and to which I desire to direct your attention, is that of the power of the President, under the Constitution, to remove the heads of Departments and to fill the vacancies so created during the session of the Senate of the United States, without its consent and against the express authority of law.

At this stage of his argument, Mr. BINGHAM yielded to a motion to adjourn, and the Court, at ten minutes before 4 o'clock, and the Senate immediately afterward, adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, May 4.

Mr. WINDOM rose to a question of privilege, which was understood to be a resolution censuring Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, for writing a letter to Mr FOLSOM, abusive of his colleague, Mr. DONNELLY.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked leave to offer a resolution.

The SPEAKER said that the gentleman would postpone the offering of the resolution until after the return of the members from the Senate.

The Members of the House then accompanied the Impeachment Managers to the bar of the Senate.

JUDGMENTS PAID.

After the members returned from the Senate Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Secretary of the Treasury inform the House what judgments of the Court of Claims have been paid by the Treasury Department, the amount of each, in whose favor, at what time paid, to whom paid, together with the names of the attorney or attorneys.

THE ADMISSION OF GEORGIA.

Mr. BEAMAN asked leave to introduce a bill to admit the State of Georgia to representation in Congress.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected.

Mr. BEAMAN gave notice that he would move to suspend the rules for that purpose.

THE WASHBURNE-DONNELLY DIFFICULTY.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, said that on Saturday he gave notice that at the earliest possible moment he would introduce a resolution of censure, growing out of the letter written by the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. WASHBURNE, concerning his colleague, Mr. DONNELLY, but at the request of his colleague he had modified the resolution to one of inquiry, and because he himself thought that a resolution censuring Mr. WASHBURNE would not reach the case, for the reason that one of the two gentlemen should be expelled.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objecting to debate, the Speaker stated that the gentleman from Minnesota must submit his resolution.

Mr. WINDOM accordingly submitted his proposition. The preamble declares, that

Whereas, ELIHU B. WASHBURNE, a member of the House from the State of Illinois, on the 19th of April, 1868, in the columns of a newspaper named the *St. Paul Press*, made a violent attack on the character of IGNATIUS DONNELLY, a member of this House from the State of Minnesota, in which he charged him, among other things, of bribery and corruption, and of being a fugitive from Justice.

Whereas, The said ELIHU B. WASHBURN, did on the 2d of May, 1868, in his place in the House of Representatives, repeat said charges against the said DONNELLY, in the following words: "The party from Minnesota has had the letter which I wrote to a gentleman in that State read to this House. It goes upon the records of the House, and upon the records of the country, and there it will remain for all time. Mr. Speaker, every assertion made in that letter is true. Who ever says that there is a statement that is not true, states that which is false. If ever I should be called upon to make a personal explanation will not be in reply to a member who is covered all over with crime and infamy; a man whose record is stained with every fraud—whisky and other feauds; a man who has proved false alike to his friends, his constituents, his country, his religion and his God;" therefore

Resolved, That a select committee of seven members be appointed to investigate the truth or falsehood of the charges as made, with power to send for persons and papers, with leave to report to the House at any time.

The Speaker ruled that this was a question of privilege, as the charges affected the character of a member of the House. It was, however, subject to the rules of the House. If there was no objection it would be received as a question of privilege.

The chair caused to be read the 61st rule, in effect that after the Speaker rules a member's words as unparliamentary he shall be permitted to proceed, in case no member objects, without leave of the House, which put the responsibility, after the Speaker's call to order, on members to object to the speech continuing or to debate it. The rules do not clothe the Speaker with arbitrary power, but only to arrest a member in debate, and the member, he repeated, could proceed only on leave of the House.

Mr. SPALDING offered a substitute for Mr. WINDOM's resolution, saying he wished it to be read for information. He submitted it with the best of feelings toward both gentlemen and the House:

Whereas, The debate in this House on Saturday, the 2d inst., arising on the personal explanations of the member from Minnesota and the member from Illinois, is filled with invectives of so gross a nature as to be highly prejudicial to this body for dignity and decorum, and

Whereas, The House itself was in fault in not checking such disorder in the progress of the debate, and especially as the Speaker did repeatedly intervene in that behalf, therefore

Resolved, That it is the pleasure of the House that no part of said proceedings be published in the *Congressional Globe*.

Mr. WINDOM declined to accept the substitute, and said that his reason for changing the resolution to one of investigation instead of censure, was, because he believed that one or the other of the gentlemen was not entitled to his seat on this floor. Certainly, if his colleague was guilty of one hundredth part of the offences charged against him, he should be expelled as early as possible. If not, the gentleman from Illinois should be expelled for slander. This was the reason why he went to the root of the matter. There was nothing of personal character in the movement, further than he thought the House should investigate the subject. It was usual to appoint the mover of a resolution of this kind the Chairman of the Committee, but he requested that he should be excused from serving as Chairman because he was from the same State as Mr. DONNELL.

He then yielded to Mr. DONNELLY, who said he had requested his colleague to present the resolution demanding an investigation to prove the truth or the falsity of the charges made by the gentleman from Illinois. He believed he could conclusively demonstrate that there was not even the shadow of truth in any of these charges. He wanted it to go to the country that if he was apparently placed here in the position of defendant it was at his own request. He challenged investigation into his whole life and character. He recognized the force and justice of the resolution offered by his distinguished friend from Ohio, (Mr. SPALDING.) He was aware that in the debate of Saturday he transcended the rules of Parliamentary discussion, and in so far as he offended against the sense of propriety of the Speaker or of the House, he would make this, his humble apology. He would ask them to remember the provocation—not the ordinary provocation of men in debate, but which reached to the very life of his character—provocation based on wholesale charges of crime. Even in the heat of passion, in the vehemence of debate, he had made no assault on the private character of the gentleman from Illinois. If the House would turn to the report of the debate, they would see that he attacked only his public character and his personal characteristics as manifested on this floor. He has made no assault on his honesty or integrity. He asked that these facts be remembered when the House form the judgment on his remarks. He concluded, as he begun, by challenging a full investigation, and he should ask, if these terrible and sweeping charges were not sustained by the gentleman before the Committee, that the full measure of the law be applied to him by that body.

Mr. SPAULDING regretted that he was not in the House on Saturday, for he thought he could have interrupted some portion of the debate, which was of so bad an aspect that it ought not to be permitted to go out—lasting records of the House. But he was not here. Members, however, saw fit not to intervene, though he read that the Speaker amply discharged his duty. He regretted the proceedings, for he had for both the gentlemen interested the highest respect. If the gentleman from Minnesota had come into the House on Saturday as he did to-day, leaving out vivication and abuse, and called for a committee of investigation, he would have no hesitation to grant it, because he thought the letter written by the gentleman from Illinois was a very hard one, full of the billingsgate abuse of the fish market. He never found anything to compare with it on this floor.

Mr. WINDOM called him to order for unparliamentary language. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER—If the gentleman from Minnesota desires, the words will be taken down by the clerk.

Mr. SPALDING joining in the general good nature exhibited, said, take them down, Sir, take them down. [Renewed laughter.] I will yield the floor and go on no further.

He resumed his seat.

The SPEAKER—If the gentleman insists the words will be taken down. Does the gentleman withdraw his request?

Mr. WINDOM—I withdraw it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE renewed the demand.

The Speaker thought the request of the the gentleman from Wisconsin came too late.

Mr. DONNELLY would say this: the gentlemen from Ohio (Mr. SPAULDING) had misconstrued his motions; he had no desire for vengeance; he asked for a committee because he believes there was ample proof of the falsity of the charges of the gentleman from Illinois, who had repeated them. He was willing to concede that the gentleman spoke under intense excitement and heat. He could scarcely think the gentleman meant it. He repeated, he had no desire for vengence, but his character and reputation were involved. If the gentleman could rise in the face of the country and retract the charges, he would ask that the matter go no further. But the House would concede that when he was charged with crime he must follow it up. That was precisely his position.

Mr. DEWES was present on Saturday and listened to the remarks of the gentleman from Minnesota and the reply of the gentleman from Illinois. He took his own share of the odium which these remarks justly cast on this body. It was his duty, which he failed to perform, to have striven as well as he might to interrupt and put a stop to the proceedings. He had nothing to say on his own condition, for having sat here and listened to the remarks of the character of which no man could find a parallel in the debates of Congress, certainly in the time that he had been a member of the House. He had never heard anything which could compare with those remarks both as to their personal character and the degrading and offensive language used on that occassion.

Mr. WINDOM interrupted, insisting to know whether the words "degrading and offensive language," were in order.

The Speaker said if the gentleman made a point of order he would give his ruling.

Mr. DAWES—I wish to know on what meat my friend from Minnesota has been feeding?

Mr. WINDOM—I ask that the words be taken down.

The Speaker, after some explanation, remarked that the language which had been used in debate was not creditable and honorable to the House. He said this on Saturday, and was still of that opinion. Hence, to characterize it as such was not out of order.

Mr. DAWES resuming, said he did not transgress any rule in depreciating what he believed to be its violation. He was not on the floor to defend the gentleman from Illinois or the gentleman from Minnesota. The gentleman from Minnesota had a right to defend himself from the base attacks in the letter of the gentleman from Illinois. The preamble of the resolution of the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. WINDOM) recited as worthy of the consideration of this House, the remarks made by the gentleman from Illinois, at his seat on Saturday, in reply to the gentleman from Minnesota. He begged the attention of the House to the circumstances, to see whether the House was in a condition to pass a resolution which would censure the gentleman from Illinois. The gentleman from Minnesota had risen in his place to-day, and apologized to the House and the Speaker, for his unparliamentary language. If the House would look at the reports they would see that the gentleman from Minnesota, although he had put his apology on the ground that heat and provocation had led him to say many things which in cool and calm consideration he would not have uttered, if they would look at the reports they would see he had corrected his remarks and made them less offensive, and he assumed that the gentleman, after looking all over the reports, concluded to let them go to the country as they appear in the *Globe*. He called the attention of the House to what the gentleman had chosen to leave on that paper, and he inquires of his colleagues, or any other gentleman, why he did not call the gentleman from Minnesota to order for using as severe language as he could command.

Mr. WINDOM in reply to Mr. DAWES said that the resolution simply recited the letter of Mr. WASHBURNE and a portion of his remarks on Saturday, and asked for a committee to investigate the truth of the charges. There was no imputation in the gentleman from Illinois. He desired none.

Mr. DAWES, during the colloquy, said, he was here as no particular man's friend; he was not here to oppose any investigation; but he was here to see that there was not foul play.

Mr. WINDOM denied, as charged, that he was here as the *prochein ami* of his colleague; he had given the gentleman from Massachusetts one-fourth of his time, and could not yield any longer. He (Mr. WINDOM) had called one gentleman to order. The gentleman from Massachusetts did not call anyone to order. So Mr. WINDOM contended that he did better than Mr. DAWES did. [Laughter.] If his colleague were guilty he condemned him also; he condemned his colleague for a violation of good taste, but he would not condemn his colleague for the use of severe language toward the gentleman from Illinois, until the latter proved his colleague to be guilty of the charges. In such an event he would commend everything the gentleman from Illinois had said against his colleague. If the gentleman from Illinois should fail to show his colleague was guilty, then every member should condemn him in language as severe as that employed by his colleague.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE said he was rather pleased that the matter had come before the House. With his education and instincts, he had thought ever since he had been here that it would be far more commendable to the House and more creditable to the constituences and the country, if they would conduct themselves in debate and on all other occasions with the spirit and courtesy which become gentlemen the results of their action would have greater influence and effect on the country, and they would be far more respected than they were to day. He rose to say a word because his friend from Minnesota, for whom he had the highest respect, mentioned that he (WOODBRIDGE) had been charged by the gentleman from Illinois with having made such a remark, and he (WOODBRIDGE) had heard it, it would have been improper for him to say that he would meet him here or elsewhere. [Laughter.] He should have taken the course ever true-hearted Yankee should take when character is aspersed. He knew his friend from Illinois said what he ought not to have said on that occasion, and he (Mr. WOODBRIDGE) was irritated by the remarks, but he knew where the gentleman's reputation came from, and on what he based his fame. It was economy. There could be no more successful man in Congress than his friend from Illinois. The gentleman was not of his style precisely. [Laughter.] He did what he deemed was right; he accorded to the gentleman the same credit that he claimed for himself, but it did seem to him when a poor woman or orphan came work for the discharge of a debt which the Government owed, and which was just as much of a debt as though he owed it to the Speaker. The gentleman should not get up in his place and cry "robbery, peculation and destruction." It is not, Mr. WOODBRIDGE said, in accordance with my taste; it is in accordance with his.

Mr. MULLINS arose, and interrupting Mr. WOODBRIDGE, shouted, "Mr. Speaker"—

The SPEAKER—For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. MULLINS—(In a loud and earnest tone, which provoked general laughter.) I rise to a point of order. Is it in order for the gentleman to "slang-whang" one another at pleasure? (Renewed laughter.)

The SPEAKER—The Chair would inform the gentleman that "slang-whang" is not in order (excessive laughter in all parts of the House.)

Mr. MULLINS—Mr. Speaker, another question (cries amid uproarious laughter "take down the words" ha! ha! ha!) Is it the rule to speak to the subject under discussion, or turn lose to browbeat or lecture at pleasure?

The SPEAKER—Gentlemen must confine themselves to the rules.

Mr. MULLINS—I want the point enforced (laughter).

Mr. WOODBRIDGE said it would seem that the gentleman on the other side was always clear-headed and logical, and therefore he would not call his friend to order. His friend from Tennessee had got his steam up. A few weeks ago a resolution of inquiry was introduced relating to the pay of the employes of the House.

Mr. MULLINS again interrupted Mr. WOODBRIDGE, saying his question of order was that the gentleman should address himself to the subject under discussion, but he had drifted away to another matter. He said, remarked Mr. MULLINS, I could raise the steam, but he was so far north that I could. [Laughter.]

The Speaker reminded Mr. WOODBRIDGE that he must confine himself to the question.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE—I should have said a word or two more if my fervent friend had not risen to a point of order. The gentleman from Illinois made a remark respecting me which was entirely improper, to which I replied, and the gentleman in the magnanimity of heart.

Mr. MULLINS again rose to a point of order. I insist for the third time that the rule be carried out.

The Speaker to Mr. WOODBRIDE.—If the gentleman persists it will be in contempt of the rules.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE to Mr. MULLINS.—Will the gentleman from Tennessee allow me to publish my last sentence?

Mr. MULLENS—Not a bit; not a bit. You will have to take it all back according to the terms of the resolution. [Laughter.]

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, did not propose to make a lengthy speech. The Speaker would bear him witness that, although impulsive, he was not in the habit of getting into personal collisions and quarrels with any man, and he endeavored, so far as his temperament permitted, not to violate the rules of the House. He knew how important it was that the rules should be observed, not only to the character of the House, but to its individual members, because if they confined themselves to the rules they would not transgress, and, perhaps, bring reproach upon themselves. He had never, on any occasion, transgressed without asking pardon of the House. If, then, he transgressed on Saturday, which the Speaker held he did not, as he was not called to order, he should ask, as it was his duty as a Representative and as a man to ask, that he might be pardoned by the House. He had nothing further to say than that he was glad that that had occurred here was to become a matter of severe official investigation. If the gentleman from Minnesota declined to yield the floor to the gentleman from Massachusetts, who did not speak for him, would give way for him, he was proud to number the gentleman from Massachusetts among his dearest friends, a man who had served with him longer than any other man here, and who had been associated with him in a great deal of legislative business, and for whom he cherished the highest regard.

Mr. ROBINSON asked leave to offer the following, which request was refused:

Whereas, The House has nearly lowered its dignity in permitting the most approbrious epithets toward the Executive and other coordinate branches of the Government, resulting in a party effort at impeachment, one of the articles of which is on the propriety of speech, and the progress of which is lowering the dignity of the country; and,

Whereas, These epithets are now turned against each other in language which this House permitted without objection on Saturday; therefore

Resolved, That this House, confessing its sins herein, hereby lays the whole subject on the table.

Under the operation of the previous question, Mr. WINDOM'S resolution for the committee of investigation was agreed to.

Mr. SPAULDING again offered his resolution for the suppression of Saturday's debate from the *Congressional Globe*.

The Speaker ruled it to be a question of privilege.

A question was raised as to whether the House had the right to suppress any of its proceedings, and after some conversation on this subject the Speaker ruled accordingly to the digest, that the House may judge what are and what are not proceedings.

Mr. DAWES said it was due to the House, and he would ask the gentleman from Minnesota to rise and ask to have expunged from the *Congressional Globe* that part of the speech which read as follows:

What if God, in a moment of enthusiasm at one of the gentleman's speeches, were to pluck him to his bosom, and leave this wretched nation staggering on in darkness and ruin. What would be our loss would be Heaven's gain. I fancy the gentleman haranguing the assembled hosts of Heaven, the Cherubim and the Seraphine, the angels and the archangels. How he would sail into them. How he would rout them, horse, foot, and dragoons. How he would attack their motives and fling insinuations at their honesty; and how he would declare for economy and urge the wheel of the universe must be stopped because they consumed too much greece. [Laughter.]

Mr. SPALDING asked whether it would be necessary for him to offer another resolution so as to omit that from the report of the gentleman's (Mr. DAWES) speech? [Laughter.]

Mr. DONNELLY said that there is in the extract no charge of crime, nothing affecting the personal character of the genteman from Illinois. In the flight of my imagination I transposed the gentleman to that realm to which we all hope to go. [Laughter.] But not only that; I gave him a prominent and conspicuous place in that abode. [Laughter.] I cannot see what there is in that paragraph to offend the taste of the genleman from Massachusetts. I can search pages of oratory and find abundant instances of the same kind. I did the gentleman infinite honor in transporting him to Heaven. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES called the attention of Mr. DONNELLY to what he said—"If he (Mr. WASHBURNE) lay dead to-morrow in this Chamber, what heart in this body would experience one sincere pang of sorrow?"

A point of order was in order as to the power to strike out any portion of a speech; when the Speaker said the pending resolution did not propose to strike out anything, but that what was said on Saturday should not be incorporated in the *Congressional Globe*—that portion of his speech which read as follows: "And if there be in our midst one low, sordid, vulgar soul, one barren of mediocre intelligence, one heart callous to every kindly sentiment and every generous impulse, one tongue leprous with slander, one mouth which is like unto a den of foul beasts giving forth deadly odors; if there be here one character which, while blotched and spotted all over, yet raves and rants and blackguards like a prostitute, it is the gentleman from Illinois."

Mr. DONNELLY said that was the concluding paragraph of his remarks. For this he was called to order by the Speaker, and he thought properly. He immediately at that time apologized to the House for it, and he would, at the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts, suppress that paragraph from the *Congressional Globe*. He was never aware that in that paragraph he had transcended the limits of Parliamentary demand, and he would further say, that if he should publish that speech in pamphlet form, he would therein also suppress that paragraph. This he was willing to do in obedience to the offended good taste of the House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked whether this was not on all-fours with the Eleventh Article of Impeachment. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES said the gentleman from Minnesota had done what he thought he ought to have done, and he thanked him. He would ask the gentleman to go on a little farther, and would call his attention to another paragraph.

Mr. WILSON inquired if Mr. DONNELLY should strike those paragraps out of his speech, whether Mr. DAWES would keep them in his remarks.

Mr. DAWES replied "No."

Mr. PIKE then proposed that Messrs. DONNELLY and DAWES have a private talk over modifyng the speech. [Laughter.] Here several points of order were raised amid confusion.

Mr. DAWES said he did not desire to read any more. He asked the House to strike out from his remarks the extracts he had made.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected.

Mr. SCHENCK wished to call the attention of the House to the state of the case for members would involve themselves in some great absurdity; sometimes it was better to have the official record of what they do preserved, then leave to history misrepresented account which were sure to go abroad. But there was something more in this case. They had just passed a resolution, in which they cited from the debate, as the ground on which the resolution was based, remarks made by the gentleman from Illinois, and it was proposed to suppress the record and take away the evidence on which the resolution was based. He would not be disrespectful, but would say that the House was putting itself in a position to induce outsiders to say that it was acting absurdly, and covering up its tracks. As these things would be said, and they are, it was better for the country that the records of proceedings, either for instruction or warning, for praise or reproof, should be preserved, rather than that they should be engaged in the idle attempt to keep out of the history of the country and allow gargled accounts to take their place.

Mr. DONNELLY said: I have been a member of this House five years, and during that time I have never had, until this occasion, the slightest collision with any member. I have never before assailed any with abuse. I can say in the language of that good man, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, "I never willingly planted a thorn in the breast of any human being." If I have sinned in this instance, it was because I have suffered. I have the highest respect for this House, and for none greater than for the distinguished member from Massachusetts (Mr. DAWES,) and although I do not think my flight of imagination last Saturday, in which I transported the gentleman from Illinois to the realms of eternal bliss, was a violation of parliamentary propriety, yet, that there may be no more offence to the taste of the House, I will agree to suppress, in the *Congressional Globe*, even that paragraph, in deference to the respect of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. ROSS—I rise to a question of order. If the gentleman from Minnesota has transferred my colleague (Mr. WASHBURN) to the regions of eternal bliss, I object to his taking him down. (Laughter.)

Mr. DAWES said the statement of the gentleman from Minnesota had fully answered his purpose, and he would now himself vote against the resolution.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—As the gentlemen from Minnesota has withdrawn these offensive portions of his speech, I withdraw what I said in reply.

Mr. SPALDING—I ask leave to withdraw my resolution.

Mr. DAWES asked to suppress from the *Congressional Globe* the paragraphs which he had from Mr. DONNELLEY's speech.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected.

Several motions were repeatedly made, amid much confusion, to adjourn.

Mr. DONNELLY ironically asked, is it proper for me in the present temper of the House, to propose that the House imitate the illustrious example in the case of the Secretary of War and Gen. THOMAS, and go out and take a drink?

[General laughter. Some saying, "Agreed, my whistle's dry." "I say, amen to that, ha! ha!" "Good, ha! ha!"]

Mr. WASHBURNE—I belong to the temperance society. [Laughter.]

Mr. DONNELLY (in an under tone)—So do I.

The Speaker in reply to Mr. DONNELLY said that was not a question to be determined by the Chair, although he always gratified if gentlemen could settle their difficulty.

On motion of Mr. VAN WYCK the House, at 5:30 o'clock, adjourned.

The Speaker will to-morrow announce the Select Committee to investigate Mr. WASHBURNE's charges against Mr. DONNELLY, who will press a thorough investigation.

WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAMSHIP BIENVILLE.

By the arrival of the steamship *Bienville* mail advices from Havana to April 29, and later intelligence from Mexico are at hand. By courtesy of Purser A. T. ALEXANDER we are in timely receipt of our correspondence and exchanges.

An unprovoked assault upon the United States Consul General at Cuba was causing considerable comment. For some time past, it appears, ill-feeling had existed between Mr. LA RENTRIE and the Havana Shippingmaster, Senor GARCIA. On April 28, Senor GARCIA, meeting Mr. LA RENTRIE at the door of the consulate, aimed several blows at him. GARCIA was at once arrested, and will, no doubt, lose his official position.

President BAEZ arrived at St. Domingo, March 29, and was received with great enthusiasm.

The revolution of the Cacos, in Hayti, was extending. SALNAVE was hemmed in within 200 miles of Cape Haytien, and his escape was regarded as impossible.

The acquistion of the Bay of Samana was regarded as of certain conclusion.

The news from Mexico is not of general importance. General Negrete was endeavoring, by increasing labor, to execute his revolutionary plans. General Siminez and General Arce had come to an understanding.

LARGE SALE OF CONTRABAND CIGARS.—An important sale of cigars, seized for violation of the Revenue laws, was made, yesterday, by Messrs. LAWRENCE & STRATTON, auctioneers, at their store, No. 117 Pearl-street, under direction of the Government authorities. The cigars were mostly of foreign manufacture, and brought prices ranging from $3 to $26 per thousand. Upward of 1,800 boxes were sold.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, May 4—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅝ for money, and 93⅝@94 for the account.

American securities close at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties	70½
Erie Railway shares	46½
Illinois Centrals	95½

LIVERPOOL, Monday, May 4—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firm, and the sales have footed up 15,000 bales. There has been quite a brisk business done in Cotton to arrive, and the last sales were made at 13d. ℔ ℔. for Middling Uplands. The following are the closing quotations of Cotton on the spot:

Middling Uplands	12⅝d.
Middling Orleans	12⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet and steady. CORN, 37s. 6d. ℔ quarter for new mixed Western. WHEAT, 16s. 1d. ℔ cwt. for California White, and 14s. 5d. for No. 2 Red Western. BARLEY, 5s. 1d ℔ bushel. OATS, 4s. 1d. ℔ bushel. PEAS 48s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs. FLOUR, 37s. ℔ barrel for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The market closed dull and steady. Beef, 115s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess; Pork, 83s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard firm at 68s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 52s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 50s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 6s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 12s. for Medium. Tallow, 45s. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 31s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cloverseed, 44s. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Refined Petroleum, ¼d. ℔ gallon; Spirits Petroleum, 9d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Monday, May 4—5 P. M.

Sugar, 27s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Linseed Oil, £36 per ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ℔ ton for thin oblong, for feeding.

ANTWERP, Monday, May 4.

Petroleum closed firmer and has advanced 1 franc since the last report. The last sales were made at 45 francs ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Monday, May 4.

United States Five-twenty bonds close at 75⅝ for the old issue.

PARIS, Monday, May 4.

The Bourse closed firmer. Rentes have advanced to 69f. 32 centimes.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 4.

FLOUR unchanged at $8 87½@$11, for low grades to choice Spring Extra. WHEAT—No. 1 at $2 15@$2 15½; No. 2 at $2 09½@$2 10. CORN firm; No. 1 at 90c.@91½c.; new at 89c.; rejected, 85c.@86c. OATS active at 68½c. RYE dull; No. 2, in store, at $1 88; sample lots on the track and delivered, $1 75@$1 85. BARLEY nominally unchanged. First class brands of MESS PORK held at $29. LARD firm; Prime City Steam, 19c. BULK MEATS firm. LIVE HOGS steady at Saturday's prices. BEEF CATTLE dull and nominal. FREIGHTS steady; 4c. on Corn to Buffalo. 10c. on Wheat to Oswego. RECEIPTS for two days—5,500 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 94,500 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 212,000 bushels Corn, 89,000 bushels Oats, 2,600 Live Hogs.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 4.

FLOUR quiet; City ground Spring at $10 50; Rye Flour, $9 50@$10. WHEAT dull; sales four cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 39. CORN firm and in fair demand; sales 45,000 bushels in lots at 97@98c. OATS in good demand, advanced; sales 63,000 bushels Western at 75c.@75½c.; 25,000 bushels do. to arrive at 77c.@78c. in store. BARLEY dull; sales two cars Canada at $2 22@$2 25. SEEDS very dull, but unchanged. MESS PORK and LARD unchanged. FREIGHTS quiet; 12c. on Corn to New-York. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 23,000 bushels, Corn, 43,000 bushels, Flour 10,000 bbls. In store here—Wheat, 72,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Barley 4,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Monday, May 4.

FLOUR in moderate demand; sales 1,200 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring. $12 75@$13 for Red Winter, $13 50 for White, $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 500 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 86; 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 42½, and 3,500 bushels No. 2 do. to arrive, at $2 34. CORN quiet; sales 1,500 bushels No. 1 at $1 04. OATS lower; sales, 1,200 bushels State at 80c. CORN MEAL, $2 70 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $33; Shipstuffs, $38; Middlings, $40 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat 10½c., Corn 9c. to New-York; Lumber $4 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—84,000 bushels Wheat, 9,930 bushels Corn, 62,000 bushels Rye, 5,200 bushels Peas, 806,000 feet Lumber. CANAL IMPORTS—35,000 bushels Wheat, 71,270 bushels Corn, 17,700 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Peas, 2,146,000 feet lumber.

CINCINNATI, Monday, May 4.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and held at $2 60@$2 65; these rates were 2c.@3c. above views of buyers. CORN dull at 94c. for Ear. OATS dull at 80c.; no demand. RYE steady at $2@$2 05 for No. 1 and Choice. BARLEY quiet, but unchanged. TOBACCO in good demand at full prices. COTTON quiet, but unchanged. MESS PORK in demand at $28 50; held at $29. BULK MEATS firm, but quiet; Shoulders, 13c.; Sides, 15c.@15½c.; sales of Shoulders at 13½c., buyers all the month. BACON quiet at 14c. for Shoulders; 17½c.@18c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD buoyant and higher; sales at 19c.; held later at 19½c. Gold, 139, selling.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 4.

COTTON firmer and more active; Middlings, 31½c.@32c.; sales 2,500 bales; receipts, 802 bales; exports, 110 bales. Sterling Exchange, 152½@154½. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ℔ cent. premium. Gold, 140⅛. SUGAR—Prime Louisiana, 15½c. CUBA MOLASSES, 45c.@50c. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $9 25@$9 50. CORN firm at $1 03@$1 05. OATS quiet at 75c.@77c. PORK firm at $29 50@$30. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 14¼c.@14½c; Clear Sides, 19c. LARD—Tierce, 20c.; keg, 20½c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 4.

COTTON firm; Middling 32½c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull. CORN active; White $1 10@1 13; Yellow $1 20. OATS dull; Western 83c; Marjland and Pennsylvania 85@88c. RYE firm at $2 20. PORK quiet; Mess $30 00. BACON active. Rib Sides 16¾@17c; Clear Sides 17¾c; Shoulders 14¾c; Hams 21@21½c. LARD quiet at 20@20½c.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, May 4.

FLOUR quiet; City Double Extra, $9 87@$10 25; Country, do., $9 62@$10; Extra, $9@$9 50. WHEAT firm at $2 19 for No. 1 Spring; $2 10 for No. 2. OATS advancing at 67½c. for No. 2. CORN, 90c. for new Shelled. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Monday, May 4.

COTTON quiet; no sales; receipts, 118 bales; exports, 505 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $8@$8 50. PORK—Mess, $30. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c.; Bulk Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. LARD 20c.@21c. CORN $1 02.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 4.

COTTON heavy and unchanged. FLOUR unchanged. CORN unchanged at 87c.@90c. RYE and BARLEY unchanged. MESS PORK held at $30. BACON stiffer. LARD firm at 20c. for keg.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 4.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 44 15-16, Pennsylvania Railroad, 53. Gold, 139¾.

[Advertisement.]

FURNITURE,
NEW FRENCH STYLES.
At popular prices,
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.,
No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

(Advertisement.)

FURNITURE COVERINGS,
NEW STYLES AND COLORS OF
TERRY, BROCATEL, &c.,
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES,
With Bray's patent self-acting fixtures.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The Crown burdens of transatlantic Sovereignties often cause myriads of heads to droop wearily. Those, however, against which the American masses so gayly make head are light, easy and elegant; are admired wherever seen in their silken softness, and enjoyed wherever felt. The Crown Prince of fashion is KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and his hats give princely distinction to all wearers.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Germania	May	5	New-York	Hamburg.
Java	May	6	New-York	Liverpool.
Propontis	May	6	New-York	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	May	6	New-York	Glasgow.
Union	May	7	New-York	Bremen.
City of Boston	May	9	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	May	9	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &C.

Fulton	May	5	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	May	7	New-York	Havana.
Henry Chauncey	May	9	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe via Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Germania*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Havana, by the *Gulf City*, close at the General Post-office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Java*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and	4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 4—*In steamship Smidt, from Bremen*—W. Schroder, O. Wagner, Elise Anerdling, Helen Sannermann, L. Reifferth, Mary Wick, Chas. Stockfish and family, Marie Buck, L. H. Billnurdt, R. G. Harms, E. N. Rils, E. Nordheim, M. Geier.

In steamship Commander, from Bermuda—M. Hese, J. Hill, T. C. Evans, J. Campbell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 54 | Sun sets..... 7 00 | Moon sets.... 4 33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 28 | Gov. Island. 7 17 | Hell Gate .. 8 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, May 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Fanny Cadwallader, Hazell, Baltimore; Chester, Jones, Philadelphia, J. Hand; City of Cork, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Bark Commerce, Melcher, Aspinwall, J. Borland & Co.

Brig Milby, (N. G.,) Knuth, Stettin, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Hattie E. Dodge, Freeman, Union Island, Ga., H. W. Loud & Co.; Nellie, Anderson, Pembroke, Me., J. Frye & Co.; Arioste, Spear, Rockland, Phillips & Brown; St. James, Thompson, Tampico, Brugiere & Thebaud; Isabel, Burton, Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; Vetro, (Br.,) Baddely, Kingston, Ja., G. F. Bulley & Co.; Clotilda, Hart, Bridgeport, G. K. Rackett & Co.; Crusade, Davis, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Co.; A. M. Aeken, Hale, Norwalk.

Arrived.

Steamship Commander, Plummer, Bermuda April 29, with mdse. and passengers to Outerbridge & Bro. May 3, lat. 38 30, lon. 73, spoke schr. Emma Gilliatt, from New-York for St. Thomas; 4th, at 8 A. M., off Barnegat, passed brigs Abbie Watson, Fred. Bliss (reported arrived in Herald of 4th inst.) and Joseph Hewes, bd. N.

Steamship Smidt, (N. G.,) Raschen, Bremen April 4, with mdse. and 772 passengers to Thiel, Seiler & Co. Has been detained on the passage by head winds. May 3, lat. 40 52, lon. 65 38, spoke bark Orpheus, (N. G.,) from Bremen for New-York.

Steamship Columbia, (Br.,) Carnaghan, Glasgow April 17, via Moville 18th, with mdse. and 522 passengers to Henderson Bros. May 3, 90 miles east of Nantucket Lightship, passed steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Louisiana, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool April 15, and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and passengers to National Steamship Co.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Bienville, Baker, Havana 5 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk 27 hours, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready.

Steamship Brunette, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorl lard.

Bark Bums, Howard, Copenhagen 64 ds., via Isle of Wight 38 ds., with rags and petroleum barrels to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Was 14 ds. west of the Banks, with westerly winds and rain.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, Mayaguez, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Two Marys, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) German, Port Spain, Trinidad, 25 ds, with sugar to Spence, Montguea & Co.

Brig Alfaretta, Bibber, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brig Fred Bliss, (of Camden,) Sherman, Caibarien April 24, with sugar to P. V. King—vessel to R. Buck & Co. Sld. in co. with bark J. Eaton, for Boston.

Brig Florence, (of Mystic,) Rathburn, Barbados 15 ds., with sugar to H. E. Thorn. Has had northeast gales on the coast. The brig G. W. Dodge, for St. Jago de Cuba, sld. 2 ds. previous.

Brig Maria W. Norwood, (of Camden,) Washburn, Caibarien 12 ds., with sugar to Danforth, Knowlton & Co.

Brig Sretan, (Aus.,) Barbuirizza, Trieste 85 ds., and 44 ds. from Gibraltar, with mdse. to Dutihl & Co.

Schr. H. Hobart, Manson, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Georgetown, D. C., for Hoboken.

Schr. Brilliant, Wass, Columbia, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Meteor, (Br.,) Dunscomb, Bermuda 7 ds., with onions to Duncan McColl.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Bahrs, Cedar Keys 11 ds., with cedar to Goldthwaite & Overton.

Schr. J. P. Wyman, (of Sullivan, Me.,) Uram, Carthagena 21 ds., with hides and rubber to Hoadley, Eno & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. Helen M., With, Calais, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Sparkling Sea, Sheppard, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lucy C. Hall, Hall, Rondout, for Westerly, R. I.

Schr. E. W. Babcock, Higgins, Rondout for Westerly.

Schr. Fakir, Saunders, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Charles Carroll Chase, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. A. D. Bleecker, York, Rondout, for Stonington.

Schr. Old Age, Lynch, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Clarabel, Sturges, Salem.

Schr. M. A. Prindall, Ward, Virginia.

Schr. L. R. Day, Hickman, Virginia.

Schr. D. Carroll, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Staten Islander, Babcock, New-Haven.

Schr. Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, New-Haven.

Schr. D. T. Willetts, Brown, Stonington.

Schr. North Star, Beckwith, St. George's Banks.

Schr. A. A. Rowe, Rogers, St. George's Banks.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, S., clear.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, May 4.—The steamship Lodona, Capt. Hovey, arrived here to day from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 4—11:15 A. M.—The steamship Etna, Capt. Bridgman, of the Inman line, which left New-York on the 25th ult., arrived at this port yesterday, on the way to Liverpool.

LONDON, May 4.—The steamship William Penn, Capt. Billings, of the London and New-York line, which left New-York on the 18th ult., arrived here yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 4.—The steamship Weser, Capt. Wenke, of the North German Lloyd, which left New-York on the 2d ult., arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning, on the way to Bremen.

THE NEW NUMBER OF
"YANKEE NOTIONS."
THE GREAT COMIC PERIODICAL OF AMERICA,
has made a palpable hit with its 50 laughter-moving Pictures.
IT SELLS WELL!
See cuts, "Andy Driven Out," "The Big Candle," "The Caterwaulers," &c., &c. For sale by all newsdealers, 15 cents a copy.

THE UPRIGHT PATENT TRUNK
NO. 6 BARCLAY-ST.
Next door to the Astor House.

THE FINEST
DIAMONDS,
FROM OLD AND NEW MINES,
IN ARTISTIC MOUNTINGS.
AN EXTENSIVE SELECTION.
STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., Up Stairs.

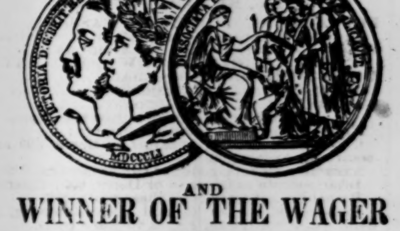
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
565 and 567 Broadway,
CALL THE ATTENTION OF THEIR FRIENDS TO THEIR ELEGANT AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF NICKEL-SILVER AND FINE WHITE METAL ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THEM BY THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY.

DEVLIN & CO.
CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.
ALL NEW GOODS.
SPRING STOCK.
Larger than ever before. Manufactured from materials purchased during the recent depression in values. They are
BETTER IN STYLE
AND LOWER IN PRICE
than
OLD GOODS MARKED DOWN.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

HOUSE-FURNISHING
HARDWARE,
FINE CUTLERY, TEA-TRAYS,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
REFRIGERATORS,
MEAT SAFES,
COOKING UTENSILS,
and every useful article required in furnishing a first-class house.
JONES & HUBBELL,
No. 920 BROADWAY,
Corner of 21st-st.

NAPOLEON III
HERRING'S SAFES

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR ....LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR ....NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE ....PARIS.



AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)
At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.
The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.
HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia, HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

ENGLISH
CARPETS.
FROM AUCTION.
Velvet and Brussels, also 3-ply and Ingrain carpets, rugs, mats and mattings, at a wonderful reduction in prices.
N. B.—2,000 pieces fancy, white and checked mattings, 25 to 50 cents per yard, by the piece.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

CARPETS.
NEW FIRM.
JAMES NALL, JR., & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO R. N. TINSON, No. 501 Broadway.
New stock of VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES, THREE PLYS, INGRAINS, &c., in all the leading makes, and at popular prices.
We call particular attention to our "ELECTRO-TYPES," a new article, at 75 cents per yard.

CLOCKS AND BRONZES.
PARIS FANCY GOODS.
FRENCH GILT JEWELRY.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
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KALDENBERG & SON,
Manufacturers of Genuine MEERSCHAUM GOODS, offer their NEW and EXTENSIVE stock at REDUCED PRICES. Repairing, boiling, silver mounting, &c. Ambers in the largest variety. No. 6 John-st., up stairs; No. 23 Wall-st., corner of Broad, and No. 717 Broadway. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 6,724. Prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

IRON STABLE FIXTURES
STALL DIVISIONS, RACKS, MANGERS, &c.
CHASE & CO., No. 524 Broadway.
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SAND-PAPER.
CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER.
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 311, May 4, 1868.
40, 9, 22, 1, 46, 5, 66, 44, 49, 68, 32, 76, 61.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 312, May 4, 1868.
54, 52, 71, 42, 51, 74, 38, 58, 48, 46, 25, 59.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 363, May 4, 1868.
1, 39, 44, 57, 3, 45, 12, 74, 66, 40, 37, 68, 60.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 364, May 4, 1868.
36, 55, 41, 6, 14, 40, 50, 35, 88, 54, 18, 12.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Banker and Broker,
No. [illegible] Broadway.